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A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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WHY SHOULD PARIS BE DEFENDED?

EVERY wise and feeling man must sympathise with the miseries of the Government of France. No rulers have ever, perhaps, been in a position of so much difficulty with so little responsibility. They were not responsible for the war, for they alone, amongst Parisians at least, denounced it; they are not responsible for the disastrous management, or the bad preparation for the war, since these were the consequences of that personal government of which for years they have been the settled and consistent opponents. But still on them the punishment of the war will fall most likely. They must make a lamentable peace—a peace which will sacrifice French territory, and blot French glory. Others caused the disaster, but on their names in history—and yet more in popular imagination—that disaster will be fastened. As General Wimpffen will always be said to have surrendered at Sedan merely because his name was affixed to the agreement, though he had only just arrived and had no share in the plans and errors which caused it, just so M. Jules Favre, the most consistent adversary of the Empire will have to sign the peace which the errors of the Empire entailed on him, and will be blamed for it. People will always say,—"It was he who surrendered "French territory;" and few will understand the necessity of doing so. History will be written (as M. Thiers has written it) on what is called the patriotic principle, that is, it will relieve the country from disgrace, and say "France and Paris "could have long held out and been successful, if M. Favre "and those who acted with him had only been wise and brave." Nor is this all; at present probably the French Government cannot make peace even if they wished. The only possible peace involves a sacrifice of territory; and though France probably would give it up for peace, as yet *Paris* will not. The present Government was chosen by the multitude (the gentlemen of the pavement, as Count Bismarck says), and the multitude it must obey. As yet they do not know the facts, they are too ignorant to judge of them, too wild to know them, so that the position of M. Favre and his friends is this: They are now blamed by reasonable men who do not see all the circumstances for not making peace, though they have not the power to do it; and when they do make peace they will be blamed through all ages, because its terms are such as national vanity hereafter, as much or more than now, will declare never to have been necessary.

This must be remembered while reading M. Favre's account of his visit to Count Bismarck. He was clearly too excited to distinguish what was material from what was immaterial, or to produce a business-like document. The greater part of the discussion seems to have been justly though coolly described by Count Bismarck as a "general discussion on the "characteristics of the present and former ages." And the negotiation went off at last because M. Favre would not consent to surrender a town which surrendered of itself immediately afterwards. "You forget," he said to Count Bismarck, "that you are speaking to a Frenchman; to "sacrifice a garrison which has won our admiration and "that of the world would be cowardice"—though at that moment the garrison rather wanted to be "sacrificed," and a few hours after "sacrificed itself."* In truth, M. Favre was excited by his strange position—could not bear to comprehend what was necessary or to consent to it.

But while we compassionate the position, we are bound to reprobate the policy of the Provisional Government. Why are they now defending Paris? What is their public object? and what is their hope of attaining it? These questions must be answered plainly and clearly. No vapour of rhetoric or mist of sentiment should forbid any Frenchman from asking them.

A city may be wisely held out, it is a truism to say, when there is a reasonable prospect of its being relieved. Every act of successful defence is an integral part of the national defence, and all brave men run risks in such a matter. If there seems a decent chance of relief, good soldiers and brave citizens will hold out, though the danger be great and the preponderant probability opposed. But in this case is there

any rational probability that Paris can be relieved? Lying newspapers (which the Government should contradict, but does not) tell the Parisians that there is a great army now here and now there in France—sometimes at Lyons, sometimes on the Loire, sometimes at Bourges. But we know, and M. Favre knows, that there is no such army, and no chance of one—that though there are men in France out of whom an army might be made, there are no means of making an army of them. There are no sufficient artillery in France, no sufficient number of rifles, and no army organisation. Above all, at Tours, the seat of the extra-Parisian Government, there is no settled Government setting about the work. The Minister for War was an admiral; he has resigned for the moment, and an old lawyer holds the office. But this is not the way to conquer Von Moltke and the Prussians. In no part of France have any suitable persons that we know of (and the affair is too great to be hidden) sat down to count the cost and arrange the means of providing an army capable of resisting a single Prussian *corps d'armée*. The Germans have, perhaps, 300,000 men in France beside those necessary to besiege Paris—that is, 100,000 or more, exclusive of the force around Metz. What force is it *possible* France can now organise to resist an army so immense, so well equipped, and so tenacious? Since war began there has never been such an array. The hostile rising of a mere population could no more resist it than a set of loose rioters can sustain the attack of trained regiments.

And it does not appear that, for the most part, the French peasants are willing to rise against the invader. They never liked the war, they never comprehended it, and now still less do they comprehend the defeat. But they are very calm, very commonplace men, much more interested as to their little bit of land than about anything else. The cares of property have made them sensible, if they have done nothing else for them. Such men will not wildly leave their idol—their land—to follow unknown leaders, whose means are weak, whose advent is recent, and whose plan is unintelligible. The French peasantry cannot yet comprehend that the Prussians could beat, or that any one could beat, the trained army of France. But when they have comprehended it, they are sure to think, and think rightly, that those who have beaten so easily and so rapidly the army of France, will more easily and more rapidly beat all else in France.

At one time there was an idea in Paris that Bazaine could burst out of Metz, that he could take much of his army with him, that he might use that army as a nucleus for the other levies of France, and might, with all combined, deliver Paris. But even ordinary observers are now agreed that the siege of Metz is but a question of time; that Bazaine cannot cross the Prussian lines or take a man with him. If he could he would have done so long ago. And the Provisional Government know well that this is a mere dream, and that a few days sooner or later Metz will fall as Strasburg has fallen. Bazaine's army must surrender and go into Germany as MacMahon's went.

But it may be said, though it be true that there is no real chance of relief, though Paris must certainly fall, yet that the delay will be good for France, and she will have peace on better terms. But will she not have peace on *worse* terms? The Prussians will then have won every game. France will have played her last card. The Germans will be elated with the gain of Paris and angry at the loss of German lives by which that gain has been won. Will these feelings make them less harsh conquerors? Which of them will save to France even an acre of Alsace or Lorraine?

As then there is no chance of relief for Paris, and no use in defending Paris without a prospect of relief, why should it be defended? M. Favre will say,—"Because its inhabitants are "Frenchmen," and Frenchmen cannot with honour cede territory or surrender their capital. But the French, like other nations, cannot help doing what they must. In fact they have within the century twice ceded territory and twice surrendered Paris. In this at least the Emperor Napoleon set a high example. After exposing himself with great courage in the battle, he showed the higher fortitude of surrendering after it. An empty and vain-glorious man would have shrunk from surrendering 80,000 men, the greatest army that ever was surrendered. But at least this is to be said for the French Emperor that he did not hold out an untenable post—that he did not cause a needless battle for his own glory—that he did not waste human life—that he capitulated when it was right that he should capitulate.

As yet the Provisional Government are not imitating him. Their position is painful, but their errors make it worse. M. Favre told Count Bismarck that there was no longer a "populace" at Paris ready for outbreak, that there was only an "intelligent and devoted population," which would aid the defence of the city, not impede it. But surely he ought at least to tell that population the truth—he ought first to tell *himself*, what at heart he must know, that the defence is useless, and then to tell it to the people even though they stone him.

THE POLITICS OF SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The election of the Metropolitan School Board is now near at hand, and the election of many other School Boards may be near at hand, if there are, as we do not doubt there are, many burgess' rolls willing to ask at once for power to elect a School Board. And though it is much less likely that the ratepayers of country parishes will interfere in this way to precipitate the time when the education rate shall be imposed on them, still that may be possible in a few heroic parishes. It is high time then that we should begin to consider carefully the principles on which these elections should be conducted, and how we may best secure that the great Education Act of last Session shall be started so as to give a really fair chance of beneficial operation. It may be desirable to discuss what is the worst danger before us and the best way of remedying it.

No doubt the greatest danger of mischief is the chance that the control of the new School Board may get into the hands of really narrow persons who may use their power in a sectarian sense for the triumph of some particular form of creed. We call this the *greatest* danger, because one which in itself would be certainly equally great if not greater,—the danger of complete inefficiency owing to the vehement quarrels of the different religious parties on a School Board,—is more or less provided against by the power given to the Education Department to declare any School Board which does not satisfactorily discharge its work, *in default*, and to reorganise it by its own authority so as to remove the obstructive elements. But we need not say that this is a somewhat drastic and dangerous kind of remedy which could not be *very widely* applied without exciting violent local discontents against the arbitrary interferences of the Central Government, and doubtless it will be used with caution and in such a way as rather to prevent actual appeal to this ultimate authority than to make this *deus ex machinâ* too common, or to associate it habitually in the public mind with local blunders and failures, as it must be associated if it took to reconstituting School Boards in all parts of the country on slight provocation. We may be quite sure that under Mr Forster's administration the School Boards will be encouraged to get over their own difficulties, and that the arbitrary interference of the Department will be a rare event, signalising only cases of obstinate and hopeless malpractices. Still it is very important to remember that this power does exist, not only because it will provide a solution for cases of obstinate and hopeless quarrelling in the School Board, but still more because it will very much diminish the danger of such obstinate quarrels, as the fear of provoking an administrative condemnation from the Department, and a *coup d'etat* which would reflect great blame on the conduct of the Board, must tend to moderate differences and to induce men of different religious tendencies to sink their controversies and look for some common mode of action tolerable to all. We do not think that an actual deadlock, owing to the religious differences in any School Board, is greatly to be feared. When these differences are vivid and sharp *enough*, there will be sense enough to agree on some neutral line of action which will really bring the opposite parties into a good mutual understanding. There is infinitely more danger of a predominant party getting all the power into its own hands and using it ruthlessly in the interests of a particular creed. Of course the protection given to parents in relation to the religious lessons of the school is a great safeguard against this. But no safeguard of that kind can do away with the mischief of a thoroughly narrow-minded master, and that is the real evil to be avoided. A master may be well instructed enough to prevent all possibility of his being removed for incompetence, and yet be the sort of man to exercise anything but a wholesome influence

on ignorant children; and we confess that this is what we chiefly fear in the smaller parishes. Moreover, the safeguard of withdrawing the children from a religious class of which the parents disapprove, can only be put in force when the parents have mind enough to disapprove of anything, and this is, we fear, hardly the case in the majority of English country parishes. On the whole the inevitable danger remains that in a great number of cases the School Board will represent a predominant but narrow-minded religious influence, and the most important thing to consider is how that may be best diminished. And first it seems clear that in the country places the election of the opposite ruling religious powers of a parish or district—of the most active and managing clergymen, and the most popular dissenting ministers—will be very desirable, for they will be a check upon each other, and, as a rule, while the clergy will generally represent the Conservative feeling of the rate-payers, the dissenting ministers will generally represent the Liberal feeling. The power given in the Education Act to pile all the votes on a single candidate, if it be thought desirable to do so, will quite insure a place at the Board to any man who has real influence in a parish; for as *five* is to be the minimum number of members of a School Board, it will be impossible for even a large majority so to distribute their votes as to get more than two or three representatives. It will be impossible in country parishes to exclude the power of the clergy altogether, and the only effective policy will be to balance it by that of the most influential dissenting sect, and further contrive that a majority of shrewd laymen who are not particularly noted for dogmatic zeal should be on the Board, to arbitrate between and reconcile the theologians. With a cumulative vote it will indeed be all but impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude clerical influences. In the general way, few majorities indeed will be united enough in favour of a secular system to neutralise all the compact votes of congregational zeal, so that even secularists will see that the best thing they can do is to admit the conflicting elements and harmonise them by a preponderance of sensible laymen, instead of attempting to exclude them altogether. Besides, as a matter of fact, in all country parishes at least, the educational *business* has so long been managed by the religious bodies and their ministers that the attempt to exclude the latter would be suicidal; it would mean the exclusion of almost all who are really familiar with the conditions of the problem to be solved.

Again, in the rural parishes, it is obvious, we think, that any attempt to get what is called working-class representatives on to the School Board, would be a ridiculous failure. In the first place, in these parishes the education is so defective, that hardly anywhere could you find a working man who is fit to consider educational questions, and to explain his ideas to his colleagues. The Wesleyan minister, who has often himself risen from that class, will explain their ideas far better than any of them could do. It would be a wretched failure, and probably so much of a failure that it would be very unwelcome to the working class itself, in rural districts to attempt, unless in very exceptional circumstances, to put any of its members on the School Board. Indeed, in *small* School Boards, it would be almost needful, if they are to be efficient, that all the members should have time and experience at their command, such as can hardly be expected from working men who will usually represent more the *wishes* of their class than the knowledge how to satisfy those wishes. But in the great towns and cities where Mr Newton, Mr Odger, Mr Applegarth, and a hundred others, are now well known, though they are not, as yet, great political powers, and where the confidence of the parents in the schools can hardly be expected to be adequate, if the School Board should show ignorance of the educational wants and hopes of the people, nothing can be wiser than the demand for working-class representatives. One most important element in the efficiency of a school is that it shall teach what the parents heartily *wish* their children to learn; and no one ought to be so competent to speak on this head as the working men, expressly elected by their own class to put a special view of their wants before the School Boards. We may fairly expect therefore in the towns to see a double class of representatives,—representatives chosen for their knowlege of the machinery of education, an adequate amount of leisure, and the public spirit which ensures that they will heartily use that knowledge and leisure in the service of the school,—and again representatives chosen to represent the *wishes* of the parents more than for the qualifications by which those wishes may be realised. We shall of course expect to see election addresses clearly explaining the views of the candidates on the general nature of the education to be given, and especially on the vexed question of secular or religious education; and it will be very interesting to observe how far Mr Forster's strong impression, that the majority of parents do wish for a religious education for their children, will be confirmed or otherwise by the votes which those election addresses gain. There is very little fear, we imagine, of any sectarian triumphs in the larger towns. Religious teaching may be popular there as elsewhere, but the religious views represented will be too divergent to admit of anything but very simple unsectarian teaching. In the country the danger of narrowness is far greater; but if the ratepayers keep steadily in view the duty of putting a majority of temperate laymen on to every Board—and the ballot proves, as we trust, efficient in enabling them to do so without risk of annoyance,—we may hope that even in the rural districts the new School Boards will be a great improvement on the existing school managers.

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

It is now a standing grievance of railway companies that accidents subject them to excessive penalties. Their liability is unlimited; and if a large number of valuable lives, or even one or two, happen to be in an accident, the sum they have to pay is enormous. No doubt they are only liable for negligence, but "negligence" is a technical term, and may mean the slightest momentary neglect of duty by the most trustworthy and experienced servants such as no foresight could prevent. And this excessive liability is aggravated by other causes. Juries, knowing that the companies have big purses, always sympathise with the injured passenger, or the dependents of the passenger who has been killed, and lean to giving heavy damages. Worse still, the state of the law and the disposition of juries induce a set of low attorneys to get up cases, sometimes with the help of medical witnesses who join in the conspiracy—the result being heavy bills of costs which the companies have to pay. Compromise does not help them against the latter danger, because the opposite side refuses compromise till costs have been heaped up; and it is no use paying money into court, for juries out of sympathy will always give as much more as will carry costs. Thus they are completely victimised and subjected to an expenditure which, both by its amount and uncertainty, cripples them in their services to the community. Such is the grievance which the companies want to get remedied, and which a select committee considered last session. How far is the complaint well-founded, and what ought to be the remedies?

No one who reads the evidence given before the select committee can doubt that the complaint has some foundation. The feeling is at first against the companies, on the broad ground that the management is often culpably negligent, and that the heavy damages make it careful; but this is too rough a view to be sustained on the evidence. To begin with, the theory of the law when examined is far from satisfactory, though its inconvenience has been observed most in the case of railway companies. It is a deduction from the old principle of the relations of master and servant. The old maxim is, "Qui "facit per alium facit per se;" and on this footing the negligence of any servant of a railway company is treated as the negligence of the master and visited accordingly. Now it is difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to show any reason for this. It is assailed expressly by an able lawyer who has written on the subject (Mr Brown, Q.C.), who was also examined by the committee; and none of the judges who were examined—Barons Bramwell and Martin, and Justices Willes and Hannen—though they were afraid to condemn the general principle as an old one, had much to say for it. It comes to this, according to a question put by Mr Headlam to the judges, "that if the carriage of a private individual by some accident "injures a person going along the street, then, although it is "proved that the gentleman whose carriage has done the "mischief has been specially and particularly careful in getting "as careful a driver as possible, and there was not the slightest "ground for supposing that he individually could have done "anything to prevent the accident, yet under these circum-

"stances he would be unlimitedly liable for the accident that "had occurred by the negligence of his servant." This is the general principle under which railway companies are in fact made liable for accidents, and there is plainly no equity in it. Anyone can see the justice of making a man pay for *his own* negligence, both civilly and criminally; but why should he pay for other people's—for his servant's any more than for his brother's? This is not a case of agency, where you are bound by the acts of a man whom you have authorised to bind you. The servant, by the very hypothesis, if he is to be regarded as an agent at all, is acting beyond his authority, for he is not "authorised" to run down a man in the street. The absurdity is more clearly shown by the "distinction without a differ-"ence" which the law makes. To quote the illustration given by Mr Baron Bramwell—"My gamekeeper is a servant who "has a gun, and my coachman is a servant who has a carriage; "if the gamekeeper should mount the carriage and drive it "contrary to my orders, and if the coachman should take the "gun and fire it contrary to my orders, I am not liable for "either of them; but if the gamekeeper fires negligently "with the gun, and the coachman drives negligently with the "carriage, I am liable for both, and I confess that I see no "reason in that at all." There is no answer to this. The servant is plainly just as much a servant at one time as the other, and it is impossible to draw a valid distinction between his negligence in driving in a manner contrary to orders, and in driving over someone when he has no business to be driving at all. The truth is that the old law appears to have been founded on the notion of the responsibility of a man for his "slave" (though even then the responsibility was limited to the value of the slave); and there remains, perhaps, some vague notion of the peculiar place of servants by which their personality is sunk in that of their employers. But a servant after all is only a person from whom a certain "service" is purchased, just as bread is purchased from the baker or sugar from the grocer. Why should I be liable for any negligence of the man from whom I purchase service, any more than I am liable for the negligence of my baker or my butcher?

So far then as railway companies have to compensate strangers whom their servants injure by negligence, they appear to be unjustly dealt with along with other employers; but it is urged, and this by some of the judges, that their usual ground of liability is different. It is one, not of *tort* to strangers, but of breach of contract. The passengers whose injuries or loss of life they compensate are people whom they contract to carry with due and reasonable care. The claim only arises when there is not such care. But on inquiry this liability is found to resemble very closely that of their liability to strangers. Want of due and reasonable care is held to take place when a "servant," only a link in a great system, breaks down—commits a momentary act of negligence, and so produces an accident. This is just to repeat the absurdity of the liability of employers for servants. The contract is that the employer shall take due and reasonable care, but you require him to do more—not only to take all the steps he can take to carry you safely, according to his contract and suitable to the mode of conveyance, but to guarantee you against what is as much an accident as the break-down of an axle from some concealed flaw. You cannot possibly help the occasional negligence of a servant, any more than you can help the flaw in the axle; really the servant as much as the axle is only part of a great machine; but because the servant is a human being, and is considered your agent, his negligence is treated as yours and you are responsible. In this case, then, the peculiar doctrine of the law of master and servant is quite as mischievous and inequitable as in the other case of liability to strangers for wrongs which servants commit.

This view of the matter was hardly admitted by the judges; but they stated additional objections to the present law interpreting the contract of companies, which are quite forcible enough. The question is viewed as one of contract, but the circumstances of the contract are very peculiar. It is not voluntarily entered into in all its particulars on the part of the railway companies. Theoretically it may be so, as the judges contend; a company might refuse any passenger it pleased, and exact a stipulation from any one that in case of injury through "breach of contract"—that is from negligence—he would only be entitled to so much damages; but practically no company could do so. It can only invite passengers as a public carrier; and the onus lying upon it to prove assent to conditions limiting liability, it can hardly ever obtain such proof. There is not time to obtain written assent; notices on time-bills and tickets will be held more or less ineffectual; the judges are even doubtful whether written assent obtained from passengers in a hurry would be binding. Thus by the present state of the law, railway companies, so long as they do any business at all, cannot escape the terms of the implied contract. The implied terms, however, include an unlimited and uncertain penalty in case of negligence, and this is considered inequitable. Whatever it may have received from a passenger, whether 6*d* or 6*l*, a railway company is liable to the uttermost farthing for any damage,—it being a mere chance whether the life they take is valuable. Now a contract should be definite and certain, and *prima facie* injustice is done by making it indefinite and uncertain. The effect of the present law as interpreted is to impose on certain companies the necessity of making engagements the effect of which cannot be foreseen. As violating the rule of clearness and definiteness the law-made contract is defective.

No doubt it is urged in reply to this view of the matter that though theoretically deficient the law works well. It protects the public partly against the accidents themselves and partly against the heavy consequences; and as the companies knew the conditions of the business when they undertook it they have no right on the score of justice to complain. There is much truth in this reply, though there are many companies whose case it does not reach, as they commenced business subsequent to the change in the understood conditions of the law, by which they are in some cases made responsible. But the evidence will not bear out the notion that the public is really protected now, or would not be as well protected by the change for which the companies contend. As for the protection of the public against accidents, the railway managers unite in saying that were there no unlimited damages they would be just as careful about accidents and no more. The certain damages that would remain—the damage to their own property, the loss of traffic through fear driving passengers away, or to other lines—supply sufficient motives for the utmost possible vigilance. And one can easily see how this may be. Any laxity in the working of an immense traffic would plainly cause very quickly enormous losses. Rolling stock would be injured and destroyed, the permanent way cut up, the line often unworkable for hours, and the public would shun it. The loss, supposing a company were really lax and there were no unlimited damages, would soon be far greater than anything which the present law compels the companies to bear. Public opinion moreover is said to be very effective in making directors careful, and there can be no doubt it is. The odium of accidents which they believe to be unavoidable must be often intolerable, and directors would certainly dread the reputation of working a "killing line." Then as to the protection of the public by the present law against the consequences of accidents, it is obvious we have nothing more in it but a most clumsy system of insurance. The proper way for the public to protect themselves is by a good system, and the law may even do injury by taking away the motive for establishing it.

Thus, even when the matter is viewed as one of contract, and the law is maintained for its expediency, it is difficult to make out a case. Both accidents and their consequences might be as well guarded against without it; and the public are injured by insurance against accidents being provided for them. The railway companies urge besides, as we have seen, that the liability keeps them from serving the public so well as they otherwise could. They are deterred especially from multiplying passengers by means of low fares. By doing so they would increase their risks of unlimited liability in much greater proportion than they would benefit by the additional travelling. By increasing passengers with low fares they could earn a little more money, which, *if safe*, would be very important to them for profit; but the risk of unlimited liability makes this small extra profit unsafe,—perhaps creates a danger to their present rate of profit. We must say that this plea of railway companies appears also to be a true one. They have urged it at least unanswerably in opposition to penny trains between the metropolis and suburbs, which they profess to be willing to extend very much if only they can change the present law. They would run these trains with the barest margin of profit, but the unlimited liability prevents them. They use it also as a plea for discontinuing or not establishing

certain through services which would be advantageous to the public, but which can only be established if some of the companies whose lines are short connecting links receive the smallest fractional amounts—sometimes *fractions* of a penny—for each passenger conveyed. The total receipts thus obtained are too meagre to bear the risk of unlimited damages. These are two distinct classes of cases in which the public suffer; and, even if railway directors have an unreasonable fear of cheap trains, it is quite intelligible that the law should strengthen it.

In every point of view then, the present law both in theory and substance is objectionable. It subjects employers, especially railway companies, to an undue responsibility; and in the case of railways it is not, as might be supposed, compensated by any sort of public advantage. The public are not more secure than they would otherwise be against accidents and their consequences, while they suffer indirectly by the peculiar incidence of the fines which the law virtually inflicts on railway companies—causing discouragement to the very traffic which it is most expedient for the general welfare to have developed. There are objections besides, it will have been seen, to the administration of the law as it affects railway companies, but the consideration of these, as well as of the remedies for the present state of things, we must defer to another week.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Revenue Returns.—The alterations of Mr Lowe's two Budgets, not only in reducing taxes, but in altering the terms of their collection, and transferring the administration of certain branches of revenue from one department to another, make it impossible to draw a full comparison of the half-year's returns with the corresponding period of last year. In regard to the taxes and the income tax, there are absolutely no data. Last year, in the first two quarters, there still remained a considerable balance from previous years to collect, whereas there could be no such large balance this year. We shall not know till the end of next March whether there has been a real improvement on these heads or not. The telegraph service again is a totally new branch of receipt. There remain, however, the Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Post Office, in which there have been either few changes, or changes that it is comparatively easy to estimate; and so far as we can judge the account on these heads shows very favourably. To take the Customs first, Mr Lowe calculated on receiving 2,350,000*l* less in the year on account of the sugar duty, which sum equally divided over the year would cause a loss of 1,175,000*l* in the first half; but the actual sum lost is only 987,000*l*—the difference, 188,000*l*, being in fact a real gain. No doubt the reduction did not come into force till one month of the half-year had gone, but this was compensated by the drawback for stocks on hand, which proved very heavy, falling on the first quarter of the lowered duty. In the first quarter of last year, moreover, the corn duty still continued to be levied, and the difference made by this would amount to an additional sum of 200,000*l*, which the revenue has really gained. To compare the second quarter alone, which is free from every disturbing element except the mere reduction of the sugar duty, we find that the loss was 500,000*l*, although the proportionate loss would have been about 600,000*l*. In the Excise, the changes of the Budget would tend to increase the receipt; but the increase of 528,000*l* in the half-year is much in excess of any additions which these changes, consisting mainly in the substitution of licenses for certain assessed taxes, could have made. The comparison is, moreover, with a period of last year, in which the Excise had increased upon previous returns, so that there is all the more reason to believe in the steady progress of this branch of receipt. With regard to Stamps, the changes were estimated to cause a loss of 200,000*l* in the year and an actual loss of 59,000*l* in the first half of it would show very little real loss, even if the changes were not in operation the whole time. The Post Office is the only head of receipt which shows a distinct falling off—90,000*l* in the half-year—without any changes to account for it. It seems doubtful whether the confidence of the Inland Revenue department in the falling off of last year being made good this year will be justified by the event. This particular falling off, however, does not affect the general inference from the returns that this year, like the last, will show a large recovery of revenue, unless the war should have a disastrous effect upon the second half of the year.

The Indian Cotton Crop.—A fortnight ago, in summing up the ascertained facts as to the last season's cotton crop in America, we drew attention to the great importance which any farther increase in the supplies from that source would have. The surplus, we pointed out, was so large as to bring up the total supply very nearly to the level of the manufacturing capacity of the world; and any considerable addition, assuming only that other countries sent us their average supplies, would necessarily produce great abundance in the market, and a return to the anti-war prices. The most important quarter to be looked at besides America is of course India, and from a report on this season's Indian crop by Mr H. Rivett Carnac, the Indian Cotton Commissioner, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of September 6, it would appear that this year at least the Indian surplus will not fall short of the average. The two points are the quality of the crop, and the area under cultivation, and as to both, the report is not unsatisfactory. As respects quality, the facts are that although much apprehension was at one time felt in the cotton districts from the excessive rain which had fallen, and although the crops have suffered much damage, yet the rain had ceased in time to save the plants, and there will not be any falling off in the yield. As respects area, the Commissioner supplies no details; but he doubts there being any appreciable decrease, for reasons which appear very sound. "Last season's prices, he says, although below the average of "former years, certainly paid the ryot right well; and "although towards the close of the season, there was a "sudden and heavy fall in the price of cotton, still it was not "the ryot who suffered thereby. It is also to be remem-"bered that the great fall took place late in the season, when "most of the arrangements for sowing had been made. I "doubt, then, there being any likelihood of the cultivators "curtailing the cotton acreage this season; and if the weather "plays us no farther tricks, we may expect a full crop and "large exports." There seems, therefore, little doubt about the maintenance of the Indian supplies; and as India is practically the only country to be considered besides America, the condition of the general supply will be precisely what we have indicated as likely to make an addition to the American surplus have an important effect on the markets. A great deal thus depends on the out-turn of this year's American crop, of which we should now begin to receive some authentic information. The Commissioner's statements, we may add, have an obvious interest from their bearing on the future supplies from India. If it is reasonable to argue that there is no falling off in the acreage because the fall of price had not affected the ryot when the crop was sown, we must expect that next year, when the fall of price will have told, there may be some diminution in the cultivation. Everyone must wish the utmost zeal to be shown in improving the cultivation in India, to enable it to be maintained with profit notwithstanding the fall in price.

Financial Legislation in America.—The Americans appear likely to lose some part of the expected revenue of this year in a way which illustrates very well the peculiarities of their political constitution. A question has lately arisen in the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania in regard to the late tax on railroad receipts, and according to the decision of the judge, the collectors of Inland Revenue have, in some cases, been making an illegal charge. According to the collector's interpretation of the Tax Act of 1864, as amended, they are entitled to levy the tax upon all dividends declared from earnings which accrued in 1869, even though the dividends are not payable till 1870, when the tax ceases; but in the case referred to, that of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Judge Strong has held that they can only take into account the dividends which are paid in 1869. Although they may have been earned in 1869 yet they are not available to stockholders, and the duty only arises when the dividend is payable. As the *New York Daily Bulletin* explains, the principle of this decision applies to the whole Income Tax Acts as well as to the tax on railway receipts, so that if the judgment is affirmed on appeal a considerable loss of revenue, estimated at 10,000,000 dollars, or about 2,000,000*l*, may result for this year. So far there is nothing but what might occur in the financial legislation of any country, though we doubt if, in England at least, our Chancellors of the Exchequer would permit any doubt of their meaning; but here comes in the American peculiarity—that

the judge's decision is given in the face of an Act of Congress, which was intended to correct the oversight by an authoritative interpretation of the former Act. Judge Strong holds that the construction of a law is a judicial and not a legislative function; and his interpretation of the old Act being different from that of Congress, he has no difficulty in acting upon it, in spite of their later interpreting Act. Here, then, is another inconvenience from not having an omnipotent Legislature, except by the roundabout process of a Constitutional amendment. There are continually occasions when the exigencies of the moment demand legislation of a kind not likely to be foreseen in a Constitution which provides only authorities with definite powers. No doubt Congress might pass a retrospective Act, but the appearance of retrospective legislation is always objectionable, and the form of an interpreting statute, if it had been Constitutional, would have evaded the difficulty.

Novel Feature in Life Assurance.—Our attention has been called to the plan of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, now in course of formation, which appears to introduce some novel features in Life Assurance. The object intended is to remedy some of the admitted defects of the system at present in vogue. Under the plan separate local trusts will be organised throughout the country, and the premiums paid will be invested in Government securities only in the names of trustees of local standing. Each policyholder will in fact have a separate investment in Consols covering the full amount of the premiums paid on his policy. Against each premium received by the office, a promissory note "to bearer" will be issued, which, should necessity arise, will be cashed by the Company, at three days' sight, at the rate of 40 per cent. The share warrants—of which there will be 500,000 of 1*l* each fully paid up—will be made payable "to bearer," and transferable at pleasure; so that ready traffic in the shares and policies will be secured; and the difficulty of making assignments of policies is expected to be obviated by the plan proposed. The surrender value of the policies thus made negotiable will also be always recognised, which is we believe an entirely novel arrangement. Whatever may be thought of the plan, it affords some evidence of the danger of the legislation of last Session. The apparent improvements suggested may not be interfered with by that legislation; but their number is some evidence that we have not got to the end of the expedients which may be tried, and at some point or other the restrictions will impede invention. Life insurance business, in fact, so far from being the settled and fixed thing which the Act of last year supposes it to be, must be capable of great development; and the result of some of the experiments now proposed, which happen fortunately not to be hindered by the Act, may be looked for with some degree of interest.

Failures and Embarrassments.—The *Glasgow Herald* notifies the suspension of Messrs Walker, Birrell, and Co., fancy dress manufacturers, Glasgow. Liabilities, 80,000*l*. At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs James Wild and Son, cotton waste dealers, Oldham, an offer to pay 6s in the pound has been accepted.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the Receipts into and Payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1870, and Sept. 30, 1870:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870–71.	Total Exchequer Receipts To Sept. 30, 1870.		Same time last year.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April, 1870—					
Bank of England	...	7,633,761		3,775,717	
Bank of Ireland	...	972,887		931,541	
			8,606,648		4,707,258
REVENUE.					
Customs	19,500,000	9,861,000		10,848,000	
Excise	21,660,000	9,825,000		9,297,000	
Stamps	8,589,000	4,382,000		4,665,000	
Taxes	2,850,000	792,000		1,748,000	
Income Tax	6,350,000	1,338,000		3,617,000	
Post Office	4,775,000	2,280,000		2,320,000	
Telegraph Service	675,000	240,000		...	
Crown Lands	385,000	150,000		148,000	
Miscellaneous	3,050,000	1,643,007		1,430,784	
Revenue	67,634,000		30,511,007		34,073,784
OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Advances, under various Acts, repaid		1,038,929		753,605	
Money raised for fortifications		...		100,000	
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds		...		...	
Temporary advances not repaid		...		...	
			1,038,929		853,605
Totals			40,156,584		39,634,647

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870–71.	Total Exchequer Issues To Sept. 30, 1870.		Same time last year.	
	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE.					
Interest of Debt	26,840,000	12,940,381		13,425,429	
Other charges on Consolidated F'nd	1,820,000	1,243,101		860,142	
Supply Services voted by Parliament	40,826,000	19,012,473		20,260,739	
Telegraph Service	360,000	180,000		...	
Expenditure	69,486,000		33,375,955		34,546,310
OTHER PAYMENTS.					
Advances under various Acts		670,361		730,789	
Expenses of fortifications		...		100,000	
Exchequer Bonds and Bills, &c., paid off		25,500		2,123,500	
Surplus income to reduce Debt		1,656,121		...	
			2,351,982		2,954,289
Balances on 30th Sept., 1870—					
Bank of England		3,040,696		1,390,363	
Bank of Ireland		1,387,951		743,685	
			4,428,647		2,134,048
Totals			40,156,584		39,634,647

The following are the Receipts on account of Revenue during the period between Sept. 24 and Sept. 30:—

	Receipts from Sept. 24 to Sept 30.
	£
Customs	290,000
Excise	159,000
Stamps	122,000
Taxes	5,000
Income tax	67,000
Post Office	120,000
Telegraphs	nil.
Crown lands	nil.
Miscellaneous	338,958
Total	1,101,958

The total receipts of the previous week were 927,000*l*.

The Exchequer issues of the same period on account of expenditure were 1,902,181*l*, viz.:—

	£
Interest of debt	nil.
Other charges on Consolidated fund	104,769
Supply services	1,797,412
Telegraph services	nil.
	1,902,181

During the same period the cash balances have decreased as follows:—

	Bank of England.	Bank of Ireland.	Total.
	£	£	£
Balances on Sept. 24	3,864,891	1,423,485	5,288,376
— Sept. 30	3,040,696	1,387,951	4,428,647
Decrease	824,195	35,534	859,729

The "other receipts" were 15,494*l*, and the "other payments" 75,000*l*.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Blane Valley.—Half-year's gross revenue, 1,498*l*; dividend declared at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Brazilian Railways.—There are 400 miles of railway in the Empire, viz., Pedro Segundo, 133 miles; San Paulo, 85; Bahia, 75; Pernambuco, 76; Cantagallo, 21; and Maua, 10—total, 400. The gross receipts for the past year were 680,000*l*, and the expenses exactly one-half, leaving a net profit of 340,000*l*, equal to 850*l* per mile. The increase of income in 1869 was exactly 33 per cent. over the previous year, although only 10 miles of new line had been opened. The number of passengers carried was 1,158,000, and the goods traffic was 375,000 tons.

Caledonian—At the meeting, the 3½ per cent. per annum dividend was declared. The chairman complained of the attitude assumed by the North British.

Great Western of Canada.—The revenue accounts for the past half-year contrast as follows with those of the first six months of 1869:—

	1869. £		1870. £
Gross revenue	385,038		408,900
Working expenses	232,763		251,824
Net revenue	152,300		157,076
Deduct interest charges and loss on American currency	103,577		74,201
	48,723		82,875
Add previous balance and dividends received	8,995		2,615
Available for dividend	57,718		85,490
—on the ordinary shares at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum	55,867	(4 p.c. p a.)	82,187
Surplus	1,851		3,303

Both dividends are free of income tax, and the dividends on preference shares are included with the amounts of the ordinary dividends. The renewal fund for ferry steamers stands at 18,272*l*. The great falling off in the losses on the conversion of American currency is due to the decline in the premiums on gold, the loss sustained being 25,822*l*, against 53,782*l* in the corresponding period. The advance in the revenue was entirely due to local traffic; but a better tariff has now been established for through traffic, and the arrangements with the Michigan Central and Milwaukee Companies are reported to work satisfactorily. Increased maintenance charges have been required to place the line in a thoroughly efficient state, so as to be able to compete with corresponding through routes. The broad guage rail is to be taken up, and the conversion of the entire rolling stock to narrow guage has been proceeded with. These changes, when completed, will it is supposed give the line a much higher standing. The capital account shows an expenditure of 5,507,955*l*, including 20,514*l* during the half-year; the surplus in hand being 81,448*l* on the 31st of July. The first section of the Air Line has been contracted for. This line runs along the North of Lake Erie from Glencoe to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo; and the required capital will shortly be offered for subscription to the Great Western proprietors "in a mode which will not press on the earnings of the Great Western, but will rather improve the ordinary shares of the Company." The Detroit and Milwaukie earnings were 138,777*l* in gross and 42,223*l* in net, being insufficient to pay a dividend on the preference shares held by the Great Western of Canada.

Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United.—The report states that, notwithstanding an exceptional outlay, there remained to the credit of the half-year's working sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and leave a balance of 427*l*. The capital account to the 30th June showed that 971,385*l* had been expended. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th June showed that 70,621*l* had been received, and 38,558*l* expended, leaving a balance of 32,063*l*. The interest on loans amounted to 12,922*l*, leaving a balance of 19,142*l*.

Peebles.—The report states that the total available balance was 3,496*l*, and after making provision for all charges, it recommends the usual dividend on the preference shares, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

Recife and Sao Francisco.—At the meeting the 3 per cent. per annum dividend was declared. The chairman considered the capital account as closed, and that as the extension of the guarantee had been satisfactorily settled, he could resign his post satisfactorily.

San Paulo.—The capital account to the 30th of June last showed that 2,731,381*l* had been expended, leaving a balance of 18,619*l* in favour of the company. The revenue account for the past half-year showed that 93,435*l* had been received and 38,327*l* expended, leaving a balance of 55,108*l* to the credit of the Imperial Government, which, with the balance to be received under the guarantee, would enable the directors to pay a dividend at the rate of 6⅝ per cent. per annum, and to carry a small sum to the reserve fund. The directors had resolved to re-issue the debentures falling due in January next for a period of seven years at 6 per cent. per annum.

Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi.—At an extraordinary meeting the board were authorised to raise 2,000,000*l* additional capital, upon which the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at the rate of 5*l* per cent. per annum, by the creation and issue of 100,000 shares of 20*l* each, or by stock, such shares or stock to be issued upon such terms as shall be agreed on and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Stourbridge.—At the final meeting it was agreed to distribute the 80 per cent. rent-charge stock of the Great Western Company, and to surrender the ordinary shares. The assets were 2,166*l*, less unforeseen liabilities and the expenses of liquidation, the assets being sold to parties willing to undertake the liabilities.

Vale of Towy.—A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been declared; surplus, 487*l*.

BANKS.

Bank of Victoria.—At the half-yearly meeting in Melbourne, there was shown a net profit of 32,893*l*, out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared, 3,000*l* written off bank premises account, leaving, with the addition of the previous balance, 22,053*l* to be carried forward.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.—At a meeting of directors it was resolved not to recommend any dividend for the half-year ended June the 30th.

Commercial of Sydney.—The fifty-fourth report shows net profits for the half year ended June 30 of 40,523*l* 9s 8d, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. and a bonus of 5s per share, leaving 6,523*l* 9s 8d to be carried forward.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared for the six months, absorbing $210,000, out of an available balance of $309,398.

Royal Bank of Ireland.—A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared at the annual meeting.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

British Imperial Life, Limited.—The report just issued shows that the number of policies issued has increased from 226 to 459 during the past year, and the amounts insured from 64,790*l* to 135,485*l*. The total premiums received amount to 9,027*l*, and the total claims paid have been 1,550*l*.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Anglo-American Telegraph.—The 1866 cable has been broken about 70 miles from Heart's Content. Two direct lines of communication still remain to the Company.

Argentine Confederation.—Authorised New Loan.—Advices state that a new loan for about 6,000,000*l* has been authorised by the Legislature. It is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and a 2½ per cent accumulative sinking fund. The money is required for railway and harbour purposes, and to pay off 560,000*l* due to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres.

British Indian Submarine.—The Scanderia has sailed from Suez to repair the break in the cable, which is 95 miles from Suez.

Chilian 3 per Cent. Loan.—100 bonds, representing 9,233*l*, have been purchased and cancelled.

Chilian, 7 per Cent. Loan, 1866—The numbers of 109 bonds, representing 14,300*l*, have been drawn for redemption at par on the 1st January.

City Offices.—The net revenue for the six months exceeded the outgoings and the liabilities by the sum of 1,048*l*. The receipts from rents have increased, while the expenditure has diminished. The receipts of the Lombard Exchange and News Rooms amounted to 3,823*l*. The report adds that the annual rental, notwithstanding the continued depression in commercial affairs, amounts to 35,155*l*, exclusive of receipts from the Lombard Exchange Room, and that a large portion of the property remains on the company's hands.

East London Waterworks.—A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared upon the stock, and of 4½ per cent. upon thenew shares.

Egyptian—Khedive's Mortgage Loan, 1870.—The Stock Exchange committee have ordered this loan to be quoted in the official list.

Gas Light and Coke.—The report stated the new capital which it had been necessary to raise for the purposes of the undertaking had been most eagerly taken up and subscribed for by the existing proprietors. The aggregate profit for the half-year, after making provision for debenture interest and preference shares, enabled the directors to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 9*l* per cent. per annum. The capital account showed that 1,967,181*l* had been expended, leaving a balance of 163,182*l*. The revenue account for the half-year last showed that 284,882*l* had been received, and 215,716*l* expended, leaving a balance of 69,166*l*.

MINING COMPANIES.

Almada and Tirito Consolidated Mining.—The report states that the profit on working has averaged 1,000*l* per month for the first half of the year. The payment of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the four months ended June 30 is announced, absorbing 2,375*l*.

Pestarena United Gold.—Gold obtained in September, 642 oz from 918 tons of ore.

Port Philip and Colonial Gold.—Receipts for July, 3,596*l*; profits, 344*l*; which, deducted from a debit of 5,167*l*, leaves 4,822*l*. Later advices report—"Yield keeps up; all going on well."

South Aurora Silver Mining, Limited. — Capital, 300,000*l* in 60,000 shares of 5*l* each, 1*l* payable on application, 1*l* on the allotment, and the remainder in three months. This property is in full working order, consisting of the mine, ore houses, and a 30-stamp mill, near Treasure City, Nevada, the sales from silver bars from which, according to Messrs Blyth's sale notes, have realised 73,058*l* since the beginning of this year. The net revenue, calculated upon recent returns, is about 75,000*l* per annum; to be largely increased by the erection of another mill. 25 per cent. dividends are looked forward to at once. The purchase price is 300,000*l*, one-third in shares; and Messrs Blyth offer the remaining 40,000 for public subscription, Mr P. P. Blyth and Mr E. F. Satterthwaite, acting as trustees for the Company, to pay the vendors when the property is handed over in thorough condition. The vein is reported to be opened 400 feet in length and 120 feet in width, and to be worth from 8*l* to 15*l* per ton.

Literature.

HONDURAS; Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical. By E. G. SQUIER, M.A., F.S.A., formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. London: Trübner and Co. 1870.

THIS is a very useful account of a Central American State, which is known pretty well by name in this country as the scene of one of the schemes of an inter-oceanic railway across the Central American isthmus. A full account is given of the past history, political constitution, and productions of the State of Honduras, as well as of adjacent States; the advantages of the route for a railway, compared with competing routes, are thoroughly discussed; and an estimate, on which some pains have obviously been bestowed, is given of the probable traffic of the railway. Those who are concerned in these schemes and desire to be fully informed, have the claims of Honduras in this volume presented in a most complete form. The book, moreover, is marked by very few visible defects of partisanship. The principal oversight, to our mind, is in a matter of some interest in England—the present revenues of the State of Honduras, which are pledged for the loan that has been raised. No particulars are given on this head; but one point on which investors in Honduras securities should be informed is the value of this security. The Honduras Government no doubt intends to pay them out of the profits of the railway; but if its revenues depend on the success of that enterprise, the lenders should have stipulated for all the profits, as they in reality run the risks of the speculation.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAVRE, Oct. 4.

Balloons have brought intelligence from Paris to the 30th ult., with, however, the omission of some days. Butchers having charged for fresh meat more than double what it cost them, and having thereby produced great dissatisfaction among the population, the Government had determined to turn butcher itself. It had accordingly notified that from the 28th it would have slaughtered 500 oxen and 4,000 sheep daily, and would have the meat sold at the tariff previously paid. How long that rate of daily slaughter could be continued was not stated. The Government had, moreover, taken possession of all the wheat and flour in Paris, except that in private households, so that it was about to turn baker also. That it would undertake the sale of wine likewise was expected, and that it would even have to deal in groceries was probable. In other matters it had decided that letters destined for France and foreign countries, not weighing more than four grammes, and that cards of not more than 3 gr, bearing on one side an address, and on the other a letter, destined for France or Algeria, might be despatched in balloons, the former at a cost of 20 centimes (about 4d), the latter of 10 centimes. It had also raised the interest on Treasury bills from the 29th from 5½ to 6 per cent. It had provided for the payment of pensions, both in Paris and in the country, and had ordered the gratuitous restitution of pledges in the Mont de Piete of less than 15f—a measure which will cost about 3,000,000f to the State.

Havre, like Lille, has provided for the scarcity of coin and of small notes, by issuing for its own use *petites coupures*. Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, a company has been formed with the name of Exchange Bank (Banque d'Exchange) for the purpose of "supplying the want of coin by the issue of notes (*bons*) of 5f and 10f against the deposit of an equal sum of Bank of France notes." The bank is managed by fifteen directors, all members of the Chamber of Commerce, acting gratuitously, and its expenses and losses (if any) are to be paid out of a subvention of 25,000f, which the Chamber has granted, and out of a sum of like amount to be contributed by the shareholders. The bank notifies that "as it will always retain in hand a sum of notes equal to that which it will issue in notes of 5f and 10f, it will always be able to exchange these latter for bank notes when an amount of 1,000f of them shall be presented." It adds that the rarity of small notes of the Bank of France does not permit it to take a formal engagement to make reimbursements of less than 1,000f, but that nevertheless "it will exchange lesser sums whenever it may have in hand small notes." The bank has been formally sanctioned by the Prefect of the department of the Seine Inferieure, for the reason that "the state of war presents difficulties to the bringing of money from Paris to the country, and that it is of urgent importance to supply the want thereby created in order to assure as far as possible employment and wages to workmen and labourers." The bank commenced operations on Saturday, the 1st. Its notes are in this form:—

EXCHANGE BANK OF HAVRE.

SERIES A. NOTE (BON) of TEN FRANCS No. ——

ISSUED against a previous deposit of NOTES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE,

In virtue of a Prefectoral authorisation of 28th Sept., 1870, and of a resolution of the directors of 29th Sept., 1870.

Payable at sight, in notes of the Bank of France, to every person who may present an amount of 1,000f at the Exchange Bank of Havre.

[Here follow signatures of a director and of the cashier.]

The note is surrounded with an engraving in red and black, and on the face the figure 10 is printed in red ink, whilst on the back is a bigger 10 in black ink, in the midst of filagree work in red. Considering the haste with which the notes have been prepared, the design is tolerably complicated; but the paper is that ordinarily employed for printing, and will not stand much wear and tear. It is regretted by some persons that, as at Lille, notes of 1f and 2f, as well as of 5f and 10f, have not been adopted; but the bank is held to have done wisely in abstaining from employing notes of 20f and 40f, which Lille has adopted, since they only do "double duty" with the fives and tens, and it has decidedly improved on Lille by having the notes issued by a regularly constituted banking company instead of by individuals.

Now that these two important towns of Lille and Havre have set the example of issuing notes on their own responsibility, we may expect to see it followed in other commercial places, and perhaps even, if the war should last, in agricultural districts. Bordeaux, however, which has been louder in its complaints about the want of coin and notes than any other town, is strangely supine in action. It talks and petitions, and does nothing more. A few days back the Chamber of Commerce convoked at the Bourse the principal merchants and bankers, and pointed out to them the necessity of of "doing something," but this person and that made objections to paper of 5f and 10f; others said that perhaps the branch of the Bank of France would shortly be able to make a large issue of 50f and 25f notes, though where it was to get them was not stated; and eventually no other resolution was come to than to "invite the Chamber to invite the Prefect and the Bank to consider the matter." Letters from the town blame very energetically this inaction, and the local newspapers do the same.

This creating of small notes presents two questions of considerable importance:—First, as to the legal value of the authorisation of the Prefects of departments, these functionaries being merely charged with administrative duties, and having no power whatever to legislate; secondly, as regards the charter of the Bank of France, which gives it the exclusive privilege of issuing notes,—a fact which has been entirely forgotten, or at least, so far as I have heard or read, has not been mentioned anywhere. From, however, the extraordinary state into which things in France have fallen, people cannot be strict about legality and charters. Perhaps, indeed, the new issuers may plead that they do not violate the Bank monopoly, since they call their paper *bons*, whilst its paper is called *billets*, and that they pay, not in coin as it does, but in notes; but that would be quibbling.

The Municipal Council of Rouen, in order to provide for the notes mentioned last week for giving employment to men and the support of a company destined to assist the industries of the city, has decided that a loan of 1,000,000f shall be raised at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., and that it shall be reimbursed by means of an addition of 10 centimes on the direct taxes, and of an augmentation of the duty on alcohols in the years 1871, '72, '73, and '74.

The Rouen Chamber of Commerce a few days back sent delegates to Tours to present some grievances to the branch of the Government established there, and on their return they reported that they had obtained a promise that a supply of specie should be sent to Rouen; also that the first batch of the small notes the Bank of France is having engraved at Clermont-Ferrand should be forwarded to it; that bills on the Central Cashier of the Treasury at Paris, which could not be presented on account of the investment of that city, should be paid at Tours; and finally, that the complaints of the Chamber on the subject of the prolongation of the *écheance* of commercial bills should be taken into serious consideration—the latter assurance being accompanied by the holding out of a hope that no further prolongation would be granted.

It may be observed that in this matter of bills the Government and the Legislature of the Emperor, and afterwards the Government of the Republic, were induced to grant delay on account of the clamours of the commercial community at Paris who

had bills to pay; and that they neglected to consider sufficiently the interests of people, like the manufacturers at Rouen, to whom they were due.

Surprise is expressed that the Bank of France has not utilised the balloons which are now sent up almost daily from Paris to despatch a confidential agent with a supply of small notes for its branches. Had it done so, it would have rendered a real service to all the great towns, and it might have done it with comparatively little risk. It would, besides, not have been under the necessity of undertaking the elaborate and difficult operation of engraving new notes in a provincial town.

Great inconvenience is experienced everywhere, and particularly in the seaports, by the impossibility of sending to Paris for acceptance the masses of bills that arrive every week from India, the United States, and other countries. The Government, for its part, has had to direct that bills drawn on Paris by officers in command of naval squadrons, or of ships-of-war, or by Colonial authorities, or by Consuls, may be presented at Tours.

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, the Government has ordered a gunboat to that port to "protect commercial interests, and to carry away, on the approach of the enemy, all the money in the public offices." To do both things at the same time will, perhaps, be difficult. No doubt the manufacturers, bankers, and other wealthy people, will take the precaution of stowing in the vessel their moveable property of value.

From Lyons we learn that a loan of 10,000,000f at 5 per cent. has been decided on by the Municipality to provide for the charges on the city, and to "contribute in a large measure to the sacred duty of national defence, also to relieve workmen." Letters express doubts that capitalists, great or small, at Lyons will, under existing circumstances, be willing to lend; and they add that several of the principal silk manufacturers are so alarmed at the disasters that have befallen the country and the city, and of those that seem to be impending, that they seriously contemplate the removal of their industry to Switzerland. From Rheims we hear that the stock of coal is running short, and that there is little or no possibility of removing it—railways, canals, and roads in the East being under the domination of the Prussians; that, consequently, the manufactories will have to stop working, and that there is great agitation among the workmen. From Marseilles intelligence is that all the industries of the town are suffering, that the workmen and labourers are turbulent, and that they do strange things,—for example, they, not many days back, arrested and carried off to prison all the judges and all the officers of one of the courts, because a case was not decided as they wanted. As to what is passing in Bordeaux, this passage, translated from a leading article of the most important newspaper in the town, will tell:—"At every instant, in our streets and squares, we have the lamentable spectacle of men who are dead drunk or mad drunk. Too frequently we witness savage fights among men, or barbarous treatment inflicted on poor animals. Indeed, scenes of violence are becoming so common, that honest citizens not disposed to run the risk of being taken for *Prussians*, and treated as such, that is to say, insulted and massacred by stupid and cowardly savages, will not be able to attend to their business without being armed with pistols and revolvers."

The Western Railway Company announces that, "on account of circumstances," the payment of coupons and the reimbursement of bonds is suspended.

HAVRE, 6th Oct., 2 p.m.

A bank for the issue of notes of 1f, 2f, 5f, and 10f has been formed at Rouen, with the authorisation of the Prefect, and is to commence operations as soon as the notes can be engraved. It is called Bank de Bons Divisionnaires, and is got up by a company to which the Municipality has given a subvention of 20,000f.

The same Prefect has authorised Messrs Osmont, Dufour, and Co., of the Caisse Commerciale of Dieppe, to issue at their risk and peril, notes *(bons)*, of 5f to 25f, payable in Bank of France notes in sums of not less than 100f. What is accorded to these bankers cannot well be refused to others; and so a veritable inundation of paper money is to be expected.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine Inferieure has opened a subscription for a loan of 2,000,000f—the sum which, as stated last week, it has voted to manufacturers who will keep the men at work, and for the employment of labourers in road making. But it only requires for the present 500,000f. The loan is represented by bonds of 500f, and bears 6 per cent. interest

Almost all the departments, one after the other, are raising money. That of the Nord, of which Lille is the chief town, have resolved to have not less than 15,000,000f.

The latest quotations of the Paris Bourse th t balloons hnae brought us are of the 27th and 28th ult., and the principal of these are as follows:—

	Sept. 27. f c		Sept. 28. f c
Threes	53 15	.....	54 10
New Loan	54 85	.....	55 80
Four-and-a-Half	80 0	.....	...
Thirty Years' Bonds	418 75	.....	...
Credit Mobilier	97 50	.....	...
Immobiliere Company	50 0	.....	...
Italian Loan	50 0	.....	...
Orleans Railway	820 0	.....	...
Northern	990 0	.....	...
Eastern	431 25	.....	...
Southern	555 0	.....	546 25
Western	480 0	.....	...
Austrian	702 50	.....	...
South Austrian Lombard	385 0	.....	...
Suez Canal	240 0	.....	245 0
Sociéte Générale	...	.....	450 0

The rise of the Threes, and the new loan on the 28th, is ascribed to a "favourable impression produced by a report on the military situation in the *Journal Officiel*." A letter of the 27th says:—"Isolated as it is, since the investment of Paris, and without communication with clients in the provinces, the Bourse only opens to register prices, for no one has sold, or thought of selling *rentes*, or shares, or obligations, or any other first-class securities. But, nevertheless, the quotations, as they stand, prove the grandeur of French credit, and the confidence every one has in the destinies of France; and they will excite the admiration of history." It is needless to remark that this is written by a Frenchman.

No statement of the situation of the Bank of France has been published—at least the ballons have brought none.

The Bank has had published a notice that a forged note of 1,000f has been presented to one of its branches. A minute description of the forgery is given, from which it appears that it is clumsily executed.

A statistical return shows that the stock of cotton at Havre at the end of September was 135,380 bales, at Marseilles 11,800, in other places 2,150—total, 149,330. At the corresponding date of 1869 the total was 89,972 bales, and of 1868 63,647. The Havre stock of 135,380 bales was, consequently, larger than in any of the eight years preceeding, with the exception of 1866, when it was 151,000. Considering the quantities that have been sent from this port to England for safety, some surprise will perhaps be felt at seeing the figure so high; but from 1st January to 30th September the imports amounted to 448,213 bales, which, added to the stock at the beginning of the year, made a total of 510,523 bales, and that was the largest mass Havre in the same space of time ever had to dispose of.

P.S. A telegram from Tours, just arrived, states that the Government in that city has decreed that the delays accorded to commercial bills by law of 13th August and decree of 10th September shall not be applicable to bills drawn and accepted after the 14th September.

The beetroot sugar manufacturers of the department du Nord, fearing a visit from the Germans, sent a deputation to Brussels to solicit permission from the Belgian Government to be allowed to send their sugar into Belgium free of duty, subject to the condition of withdrawing it when danger shall have ceased. The application has been granted.

The market reports are annexed:—

COTTON.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 4,578 bales, and in the closing quotations, compared with those of the preceding week, United States sorts were put 2f to 5f higher, and most sorts of Indian 1f to 2f. New Orleans very ordinary was consequently 102f the 50 kilogs; Oomrawuttee good ordinary, 82f; Tinnivelly ditto, 82f; Bengal ditto, 73f. From Saturday up to yesterday the sales were only 798 bales, and the latest quotations for New Orleans very ordinary was 102f, and for Oomrawuttee fair 80f.

COFFEE.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, no other sale was made than one of 500 sacks Rio, 52f the 50 kilogs, in bond.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 446 Hayti dry and drysalted were sold at 66f to 72f the 50 kilogs. But large quantities of different sorts were sent to England and Belgium. This week, 500 Rio Janeiro salted ox, 374 Santos salted, prices not stated.

In SUGAR, INDIGO, WOOL, no sales were made at *Havre* last week. But this week 8 chests Bengal Indigo were taken at prices not stated, and a small lot of French West India sugar 45f bonne quatrieme, duty paid. At *Bordeaux* last week there was no demand for SUGAR, and prices had a strong downward tendency. Of COFFEE the sales were 490 sacks Bahia, 100f and 102f the 50 kilogs; 65 Mysore, 111f; 110 Rio washed, 90f. Of INDIGO 10 chests Kurpah and 8 serons Caracca were taken: prices not mentioned. At *Nantes* last week nothing was done in COFFEE, and in SUGAR only a small quantity of French West India was taken at prices not stated. The nominal quotations were: Reunion, 53f 50c, bonne quatrieme; Mauritius, 54f, ditto; French West Indian, 49f, ditto—all duty paid. At *Marseilles* last week, about 320 hogsheads SUGAR French West India, 28f and 28f 50c, bonne quatrieme; in bond 800 casks Havana, 31f 50c, No. 12 in bond. No sales were made of COFFEE, and for OLEAGINOUS SEEDS there was no demand, though the stock was large, and though in two months prices have fallen 10 to 15 per cent.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Consul at Rome, a copy of a Decree which has been issued by the Provisional Government, abolishing the import duties hitherto levied upon agricultural produce and manufactures arriving from the Kingdom of Italy.

The Privy Council for Trade has also received a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of an Act of Congress, approved by the President of the United States on the 14th July last, entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes." In accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of this Act, on and after 1st January, 1871, several important alterations will take place in the rate of Import Duty, levied in the United States upon certain articles enumerated therein.

Mr J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London coal market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during September, 1870:—

IMPORTS.

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons.	cwt.
Newcastle	188	109,105	London and North-Western	60,727	4
Seaham	22	6,115	Great Northern	78,140	0
Sunderland	116	63,485	Great Western	34,524	6
Middlesborough	11	5,352	Midland	88,223	0
Hartlepool	84	30,072	Great Eastern	42,910	14
Blyth	...	...	South-Western	1,973	2
Scotch	10	2,245	London, Chatham, and Dover	...	
Welsh	2	324	London, Tilbury, & Southend	...	
Yorkshire	24	3,475	South-Eastern	719	10
Liverpool	...	...	London, Brighton, and South Coast	...	
Small coal	2	624	Grand Junction Canal	700	15
Cinders	2	344	River Lea	...	
Culm	...	...			
Total	459	221,141	Total	307,918	11
Imports during Sept., '69	533	225,326	Imports during Sept., 1869	264,714	4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1869 and 1870.

	Ships.		Tons.
By Sea.—Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1870	4,731		2,152,390
— — 30, 1869	4,999		2,103,180
Decrease in the present year	268	Inc.	49,210
			Tons. cwt.
By Railway and Canal.—Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1870			2,722,024 3
— — 30, 1869			2,344,629 17
Increase in the present year			377,394 6

EXPORTS.

Export list, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during September, 1870:—

1. Railway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district	tons	49,677
2. Sea-borne coal exported to British Possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	tons 12,610	
Ditto sent beyond limits by railway	6,096	
Ditto by canal and inland navigation	2,537	
		21,243
3. Railway-borne coal exported to British Possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	7,496	
Ditto by canal and inland navigation	181	
		7,677
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during Sept., 1870		78,597
Ditto, Sept., 1869		85,095

The following is a return of the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the fourth week of September, 1870, and of the corresponding week in 1869:—

	Paupers.				
	Indoor.	Outdoor.		Total.	Corresp'nding Total in 1869.
	Adults and Children	Adults.	Children under 16	4th week Sept., 1870.	
West district	5,668	7,060	5,306	18,034	17,568
North district	6,242	11,190	8,669	26,101	24,446
Central district	6,536	7,198	5,457	19,191	18,672
East district	7,098	10,125	8,784	26,007	28,971
South district	8,365	15,929	14,833	39,127	38,920
Total of the Metropolis	33,909	51,502	43,049	128,460	128,577

The West district includes Kensington, Fulham, Paddington, Chelsea, St George Hanover square), St Margaret and St John, and Westminster.

The North district includes St Marylebone, Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney.

The Central district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Holborn and City of London.——No return received from Holborn this week.

The East district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end Old town, and Poplar.

The South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth and Clapham, Camberwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham.——No return received from St Saviour's this week.

TOTAL PAUPERISM OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000.

Number of Paupers.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Fourth week of September, 1870	33,909	94,551	128,460
— — 1869	33,644	94,933	128,577
— — 1868	34,653	96,957	131,610
— — 1867	32,637	85,212	117,849

Vagrants relieved in the Metropolis on the last day of the fourth week of Sept., 1870.

Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.
909	309	84	1,302

The foreign trade returns of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, have been compiled, and show that the total imports were $462,356,163 gold, exports $420,518,961 gold, and re-exports $30,427,114 gold. For the preceding fiscal year the imports were $437,314,255 gold, exports $325,925,643 gold, and re-exports $25,173,414 gold. This return shows that the volume of our trade has increased considerably, while it is gratifying to know that the exports have grown in much greater proportion than the imports. For the last fiscal year 415 out of 462 millions imports were dutiable goods. With reference to the character of the shipping carrying the trade, there is a slight change in favour of the United States. During last year 64½ per cent. was carried in foreign bottoms; during the previous year 67 per cent.

During the week ending October 5th, the imports of the precious metals into the United Kingdom were:—Gold, 206,787*l*; silver, 117,374*l*. The exports were—gold, 145,789*l*; silver, 144,938*l*.

The Bankers' Gazette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32. for the week ending on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1870.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	36,545,265	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	21,545,265
		Silver Bullion	...
	36,545,265		36,545,265

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	12,983,352
Rest	3,051,553	Other Securities	17,254,654
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	6,580,482	Notes	12,270,065
		Gold and Silver Coin	842,920
Other Deposits	18,168,298		
Seven-day and other Bills	997,658		
	43,350,991		43,350,991

G. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 6th October, 1870.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	25,272,858	Securities	30,685,006
Public Deposits	6,580,482	Coin and Bullion	22,388,185
Private Deposits	18,168,298		
	50,021,638		53,073,191

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,051,553*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Circulation	1,061,073	...
Public Deposits	236,552	...
Other Deposits	...	119,483
Government Securities	499,953	...
Other Securities	2,201	...
Bullion	11,343	...
Rest	...	664,645
Reserve	...	970,417

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house:—

	Week ending Oct. 5, 1870. £	Week ending Sept. 28, 1870. £	Week ending Oct. 6, 1869. £
Thursday	9,583,000	7,710,000	21,398,000
Friday	22,992,000	9,233,000	12,536,000
Saturday	14,445,000	11,289,000	13,642,000
Monday	11,417,000	8,066,000	14,419,000
Tuesday	15,010,000	9,503,000	11,209,000
Wednesday	9,433,000	8,450,000	10,668,000
Total	82,880,000	54,251,000	83,872,000

JOHN C. POCOCK, Deputy-Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house. Oct. 6, 1870.

The total since the 1st of January is 3,051,901,000*l*, compared with 2,783,888,000*l* for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 268,013,000*l*.

The Bank of England return, made up to Wednesday the 5th instant, shows the resources of the establishment to have diminished by nearly a million. The sum of about half-a-million gold has been almost entirely absorbed into the currency, and the decrease in the "rest" and increase in the Government securities, have also contributed to reduce the amount of the total reserve.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1860:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1860.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	22,756,607	25,079,861	25,297,000	24,834,293	25,272,858
Public deposits	6,832,025	7,557,442	5,306,624	3,971,069	6,580,482
Other deposits	12,006,549	18,302,800	18,022,446	19,642,125	18,168,298
Government securities	9,663,460	12,894,872	15,039,716	15,211,953	12,983,352
Other securities	19,945,221	17,164,197	16,054,128	16,377,534	17,254,654
Reserve of notes & coin	8,391,153	14,581,999	11,060,030	10,212,458	13,112,985
Coin and bullion	15,869,088	21,109,034	20,707,945	19,477,928	22,388,185
Bank rate of discount	4 p c.	2 p c.	2 p c.	2½ p c.	2½ p c.
Price of Consols	93¼	94¾	94¼	93½	92¼
Average price of wheat	56s 11d	63s 5d	54s 4d	49s 8d	46s 1d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	25 10 20	25 12½ 20	25 20 27½	25 12½ 22½	...
— Amsterdam ditto	11 14 15	11 18 19	11 19 19½	11 19½ 12 0½	11 18 18½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 5¾ 6	13 10 10½	13 10½ 11	13 11 11½	13 10½ 10½

In 1860, the progress of the Sardinian troops through the Romagna, in their course to support Garibaldi in Naples, had occasioned the publication of an address by the King of Naples, and of an allocution by the Pope. The one for the annexation of the various Italian provinces had passed the Turin Chambers. A meeting at Warsaw had been arranged for the

Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia. In England, the demand for cotton was increasing, and the arrivals from America were coming in very slowly. The tendency was towards dear money, in connection with the payments for wheat and cotton, which were causing large exports of bullion.

In 1867, the money market was extremely quiet. Business in home and foreign bonds was inactive. The rumoured intervention in connection with the Roman question unfavourably influenced Italian stocks. Wheat was dear, but cotton was easier.

In 1868, Messrs Stern had introduced the Italian Tobacco Loan. A loan of 400,000*l* for South Australia had also been brought forward. The open market minimum for money was 1½ per cent.

In 1869, the throne of Spain had been offered to the Duke of Genoa. The directors of the Varna Railway Company had announced that the Porte had sanctioned the payment of the guarantee upon the capital actually expended. Foreign bonds were being absorbed in large quantities, but money remained quiet. Cotton and corn had ruled dull and drooping in value.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1860, a deficiency of 7,938,672*l*; in 1867, an excess of 1,138,603*l*; in 1868, an excess of 1,968,318*l*; and in 1869, an excess of 3,264,591*l*. In 1870, there is an excess of 913,644*l*.

Discount and Money Market.—The publication of the Bank of England return explains to some who thought there would be a further reduction in the rate this week why none was made. The total reserve shows a reduction of near a million, which is partly occasioned by an increase in the Government securities, which awakens curiosity as to how far the Government will want to borrow of the Bank during these last months of the year. At the moment, the probabilities appear to be in favour of the Bank showing a further reduction in its resources again next week than otherwise, for the following reasons:—1. At this time of year and up to Christmas everybody, more or less, wants money; preparations begin for a general settling of accounts; 2. Dividends on a variety of securities besides the Funds are being, or are about immediately to be, paid, and the payment of these at first weakens the banks, and especially the Bank of England; 3. Grain and cotton importations are paid for largely at this season, upwards of one hundred thousand pounds having been withdrawn yesterday for transmission to Egypt in payment for the latter article. So much of the gold that has been lately sent into the Bank from abroad having been absorbed into the currency is no doubt owing to the tourist tide having been to so large an extent diverted from the continent to the Northern parts of these islands. Scotch bankers state that the circulation of bank notes in Scotland was never so large as at the present moment.

The demand for money to-day has been only moderate as regards the metropolis, but there has been a little more inquiry from the country, and the tendency of the discount rates has been rather to harden than otherwise, lenders showing themseves especially shy of long paper. The changes in the discount rates are, however, but trifling as compared with the previous week.

The current quotations for mercantile paper having various periods to run are as follow:—

30 to 60 days	2¼ 2⅜	per cent.
3 months	2⅜ 2½	per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	2⅝ 3⅛	per cent.
4 months—Trade bills	3 3¼	per cent.
6 do do	3½ 3¾	per cent.

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows:—

Joint Stock Banks at call	1½ per cent.
Discount houses at call	1½ per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	1¾ per cent.
Do fourteen days	1¾ per cent.

The discount quotations current on the bourses of the chief continental cities are as follows:—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market Per cent.
Paris	6	6
Vienna	6	5
Berlin	5	4
Frankfort	5	3½
Amsterdam	4½	4
Turin	6	6
Brussels	4½	4
Madrid	5	5
Hamburg	...	2½
St Petersburg	8	6

The Bank of France return has not been published.

English Government Stocks.—The same influences which have operated to cause a recovery in public securities since the fortunes of war set so decidedly in favour of the German arms have continued during another week. The great mass of capital which has been thrown out of employment has been exercising its influence by degrees as people have come to regard the results of this great war with less alarm. The general belief being that the struggle is virtually terminated, at least, that it is so one-sided, and that there is no probability of its area being extended by the interference of neutrals, transactions have been entered into latterly upon a somewhat more extensive scale. The last fortnightly settlement showed that the buying was more general than it had been for some time previously, and similar indications have not been wanting since, more especially in the English railway market. The English funds are high enough to discourage speculation for the rise, especially while suspicious glances are being cast towards the East and at the sinister movements of Russia, to say nothing of the possibility still of the war not terminating, as its course hitherto has led us to suppose it will. A new favourable influence has now come into play—the distribution of the dividends; and a certain proportion is generally reinvested, if not in Consols, in some description of Government securities. On Monday Consols were steady, at a fractional rise for the 3rd November, followed by an advance of ¼ also in New Threes and Reduced on the following day. The middle day of the week was a very quiet one, followed by renewed strength yesterday, the Funds closing about ⅛ better, Consols being quoted 92⅜ to ½ for money, and 92 7-16 to 92 9-16 for the account. To-day the markets have been quiet, and the closing figures for Consols are those above referred to.

Exchequer Bills 5s to 9s pm. The last price of French Rentes from Marseilles is 54.25, and for the account 53.25.

Foreign Stocks.—Although business has been less active in this department, the course of prices has on the whole been favourable. The impression that peace was not far distant has rather gained ground than otherwise, and some speculation on the event has been the consequence. It is probable that the extreme abundance of money, and the lower rates at which it is procurable on loan, have had not a little to do with the recent recovery in values; and thus we see a return to the old system, with somewhat stronger elements, it is to be hoped, which caused so much mischief in July last. Egyptian, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, and Russian have been the descriptions chiefly dealt in. As the time draws on for the payment of the January dividends, in many of these stocks no little interest will be manifested to learn if there are symptoms of any difficulties, as the future course of prices will depend very much upon whether or not some of the habitual borrowers exhibit signs of weakness in making the necessary provision for interest. A new loan of 6,000,000*l* has been authorised by the representatives of the Argentine Republic to be applied to railway purposes; but it is scarcely probable that any attempt will be made to bring it forward in any European market at present, notwithstanding the plethora of idle money.

The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the Mortgage Loan of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt to be quoted in the official lists.

The numbers are published of 109 bonds of the Chilian Loan of 1866, representing a total of 14,300*l*, which have been drawn by lot, and will be paid off at par on the 1st of January next.

To-day this market has been dull, all descriptions in which there has been any movement close at a fall.

The transactions recorded in the official list are as follow:—Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, 90¼ ½. Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents., 1870 scrip, all paid, 88½, ex div. Chilian, 7 per Cents., 1866, 103½. Egyptian 7 per Cents., 1862, 100*l*, 84½; ditto ditto, 1864, 88, ex div.; ditto ditto, 500*l*, 88¾ 90, ex div.; ditto ditto, 100*l*, 92½ 1, ex div.; ditto ditto, 1868, 76¾ ⅝ ⅞; ditto ditto, 100*l*, 76½ ⅞. Japan 9 per Cents., 98¼. Mexican 3 per Cents., 14⅞; ditto ditto, 1864, 7½. Peruvian

5 per Cents., 1865, 88 ¼. Portuguese 3 per Cents., 29¼. Russian 4½ per Cents., 1850, 89; ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 88½ ¾; ditto 5 per Cents. Anglo-Dutch, 1864, 100*l*, 91¼, ex div.; ditto 5 per Cents. Anglo-Dutch, 1866, 100*l*, 91, ex div.; ditto 5 per Cents., 1870, 85¾ ⅞ ¼. Sardinia 5 per Cents, 70 ½. Spanish, 1867, 28⅛ ¼ 8; ditto 3 per Cents., 1869, 27¾ ⅝ ⅞. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1858, 61¾; ditto ditto, 1862, 64¾; ditto ditto, 100*l*, 65¾; ditto 5 per Cents., 1865, 43⅞ ½; ditto 6 per Cents., 1865, 63¾; ditto 6 per Cents., 1869, 51⅜ ⅝ ¼, ex div. Italian, 1861, ex 25 francs, 54¾ 5 4½.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills. March.	Exchequer Bills. June.
Saturday	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	3s pm	8s pm
Monday	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛	3s pm	8s pm
Tuesday	92	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	3s pm	8s pm
Wednesday	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	3s pm	8s pm
Thursday	92⅛	92⅛	92⅜	92⅛	5s pm	9s pm
Friday	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	6s pm	10s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, money	91⅞ ⅞	92⅜ ⅛
Do account	91⅞ 2	92⅜ ½
New 3 per cents	90⅝ ½	91 ⅛
Reduced 3 per cents	90⅝ ⅛	91 ⅛
Exchequer bills, March	3s pm 8s pm	6s pm 10s pm
Do June	3s pm 8s pm	6s pm 10s pm
Bank stock	232 4	232 4
East India stock, 10½ p.c, 1874.	205 7	205 7
Do 5 per cent, 1880	110 ⅛	110½ ⅜
Do 4 per cent, 1888	100 ⅛	100 ⅛
Argentine 6 per cent	89½ 90½	89½ 90½
Austrian sterling 5 pr ct, 1859	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865	89 90	90 ½
Chilian 7 per cent, 1866	102 4	103 5
Do 6 per cent, 1867	98 100	99 101
Danubian 8 per cent, 1867	87 90	86 90
Do 7 per cent, 1864	80 3	80 2
Dutch 2½ per cent	...	...
Do 4 per cent	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1862	80½ 1½	81½ 2½
Do do 1864	90 2	87 9
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures	98 100	98 100
Do do Viceroy, 1866	77½ 8	78½ 9½
Do 9 per cent, 1869	96½ 7½	98 9
Do 7 per cent, 1868	75 ½	76¾ ½
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	52¾ 3	54½ ⅞
Do 5 pr ct State Domain, '65	82 5	81 3
Do 6 pc Tobacco Loan, 1868	85 8	84 8
Mexican 3 per cent	14¼ ⅜	14⅝ ¾
Peruvian 5 per cent, 1865	87 8	87½ 8½
Portuguese 3 per cent, 1853	28 9	28¾ 9¼
Russian 5 per cent, 1822	86 8	86 8
Do 3 per cent, 1859	...	...
Do 5 per cent, 1862	87½ 8½	88 9
Do 4½ per cent, 1850	88 90	87 9
Do 4½ per cent. 1860	...	...
Do 5 p.c, Anglo-Dutch, 1866	91 3	90 2
Do 4 pr ct, Nicolai Railway	67 8	68½ 9
Do 5 per cent, Orel-Vitebsk	86 8	86½ 7½
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1868	83 5	84 ½
Do 5 pr ct, Charkof-Azoff	82½ 3½	82½ 3½
Sardinian 5 per cent	69 71	69½ 70½
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867	27½ ⅝	27⅞ 8½
Turkish 6 per cent, 1854	84 6	84 6
Do do 1858	60 2	60 2
Do do 1862	64 6	63½ 4½
Do 5 per cent, 1865	41½ ⅝	43½ ⅝
Do 6 per cent, 1865	61½ 2	62 3
Venezuela 6 per cent, 1862	...	...
Do do 1864	...	...

English Railway Stocks. — Firmness, bordering on buoyancy, has characterised the home railway market during the week; in fact, it may be said that the chief part of the business going forward in the stock markets has been confined to this department. The reasons for this are to be found first, in the better selection that is likely to be made just now, when more *bona fide* operations are going on by recipients of dividends. Until the continental horizon is somewhat cleared of the dangerous elements which first depressed the value of all securities, purchasers are likely to confine their attention less to foreign bonds and foreign railway shares, and more to English railway stocks. Another special reason for the activity in this market is the satisfactory traffic receipts, except, perhaps, on the Metropolitan line, in consequence of which the directors have decided again to lower their scale of fares. The notification is stated to be accompanied by the remark that the change is made owing to similar reductions having been so successful in bringing an increase in the number of travellers. The announcement yesterday morning on the Stock Exchange, however, was followed by a fall of 1 per cent., which was naturally looked upon as indicating that the public did not see the change in that light, but rather the reverse. The trains have hitherto been run at intervals of only a few minutes, and if a larger number still are to be carried, it is to be hoped that the possible increase in the receipts will not be consumed by compensation for accidents. A considerable rise all through the market was established early in the week, those chiefly influenced being Caledonian, Great Western, North-Eastern Consols, London and North-Western, Metropolitan, Midland and South-Eastern. To-day this department closes with renewed firmness, a rise of ¼ to ½ per cent. being shown in the leading stocks for the day.

Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	85 7	85 7
Caledonian	74½ ¾	75½ 6
Cape	61 4	61 4
Central Argentine	20¼ ⅜	20¼ ⅜
Eastern Bengal	104½ 5½	104½ 5½
Great Eastern	36⅞ 7½	37¼ ¾
Great Northern	121 2	122 3
Do A Stock	133 ½	134½ 5½
Do B Stock	125 30	128 30
Great Western	69½ 70	70⅞ 1½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	130 ½	130½ 1½
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	39¾ 40¼	40½ 1
London, Chatham, and Dover	12¼ 13	12¼ ¾
London and North-Western	127½ ¾	128⅛ ⅜
London and South-Western	86 7	88 9
Manchester, Sheff., & Lincoln.	44½ 5½	44½ 5½
Metropolitan	65 ½	66¼ 7
Midland	125¼ ¾	126⅜ ⅝
North British	32 3	32 3
North-Eastern— Berwick, Leeds, York } Consols	142¼ 3	145¾ 6½
North Staffordshire	58 60	58 9
Oude and Rohilcund	103½ 4½	103½ 4½
South-Eastern	71½ 2	72¾ 3¼
Do A Stock	34 5	35½ 6½
Do B Stock	107½ 8½	108½ 9½
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda	104½ 5½	105 ½
East Indian guar 5 per cent	109½ 10½	109¾ 10¼
Grand Trunk of Canada	12½ 3½	12¾ ¾
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	105½ 6½	105¾ 6¼
Great Western of Canada	15½ ⅝	15 5/16 7/16
Madras guar 5 per cent	104½ 5½	105 ½
Scinde guar 5 per cent } Do Delhi shares guar 5 p c. }	102 4	102½ 3
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco	18 ½	18¾ ⅞
Dutch-Rhenish	22 4	22 4
Eastern of France	...	...
Great Luxembourg	11¼ 12½	11¼ ¾
Northern of France	...	...
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	...	...
Paris and Orleans	...	...
Sambre and Meuse	6¾ 7½	6¾ 7½
San Paulo	21 ½	20¾ 1½
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	14⅜ ½	14 ½
Recife and San Francisco	16 7	15½ 6½
Westrn & N-Westrn of France	...	...

American Securities.—There has been buying to a large extent of the Government bonds during the week, chiefly on account of the dividend which, as regards the 1862 5-20's, is due on the 1st prox., and the quotation will be ex the dividend on the 15th inst.

Recent advices from New York state that the war news had ceased to have any important influence in Wall street. Attention was more particularly directed to the rapid fall in the value of money here, and to the immediate effect upon the foreign exchanges by re-transferring balances to the United States which had been withdrawn on the first alarm of war. At the same time purchases of American stocks in the New York market has been renewed to some extent.

To-day, the United States Government bonds show a relapse of ⅛ to ¼ at the close. Atlantic bonds and debentures have been more bought latterly.

Bank Shares.—The following are the principal changes for the week:—Albion at 10½ to 9½ dis., Colonial at 45 to 47, Union of Australia at 40 to 42, have improved 1; and Imperial Ottoman at 1½ to 1¾ pm, ⅜d; on the other hand, Anglo-Austrian at 9 to 9 pm, Chartered of India, Australia, and China at 13 to 15, Oriental Bank at 41 to 43, have declined 1; also London Joint-Stock at 32 to 33, London and Westminster at 60½ to 61½, and Union of London at 36½ to 37½, ½.

Telegraph Shares.—A message received yesterday afternoon by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) announced that the 1866 cable had been broken about seventy miles from Heart's Content, Newfoundland. It has since been stated that this interruption will not sensibly affect the telegraphic communication with the United States, because, by a recent arrangement, the working of the cables of the French-Atlantic and Anglo-American Companies is concentrated in the latter company's office. Two direct lines of communication are still, therefore, available for the use of the public.

The following are the principal changes for the week:—Submarine stock at 233 to 238 has advanced 2; Panama and South Pacific at 3 to 2 dis. have improved 1; British Australian at 3¾ to 3¼ dis., British Indian Extension at 6¼ to 6¾, ditto Submarine at 7⅞ to 8⅛, Falmouths at 10⅜ to 10⅝,

and French cables at 14¾ to 15¼, ¼; at the same time Mediterranean Extension at 4¾ to 5¼ have declined ¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—It is stated that about 200,000*l* will shortly be paid by the United States Government to the Hudson's Bay Company, under the transfer of the Oregon territory, and that the trading operations of the undertaking show satisfactory results.

Messrs Blyth, of Gracechurch street, invite applications for 40,000 shares in the South Aurora Silver Mining Company (Limited). It is proposed to purchase, at the price of 300,000*l*, one-third of which is to be payable in fully paid-up shares and the remaining two-thirds in cash, the South Aurora mine, in Nevada, America. The claim is 800 feet in length and 300 feet in width, and, according to the report of Mr Melville Atwood, who recently reported upon the Eberhardt mine, the vein has been opened 400 feet in length and 120 in width. The gross yield of the ore is estimated at from 8*l* to 15*l* per ton, and the net annual revenue at 84,000*l*. With the addition of another mill the profits, it is mentioned, would be greatly increased. 236 bars of silver, realising 73,058*l*, have been received from the mine and sold here since the 1st of January last, according to the broker's sale notes, which have been deposited with Messrs Blyth. The returns for the months of May, June, July, and August last show that the net revenue from this property is at the rate of about 75,000*l* per annum, which, it is stated, will enable the company to pay quarterly dividends equal to 25 per cent. per annum, commencing three months after the date of allotment. The trustees are Messrs Philip Patton Blyth and E. F. Satterthwaite. The directors are located in San Francisco, but power is taken to add to their number two persons resident in England before the first general meeting.

The report of the directors of the Almado and Tirito Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited) states that the profit made to the 30th June averaged about 1,000*l* per month, and proposes the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the four months ending June 30, leaving 705*l* to be carried forward.

The following are the changes for the week:—Union Steam Ship shares at 23 to 25 have improved 2; Royal Mail at 52 to 54, 1; Ceylon Company at 4¾ to 4¼ dis., ¾; Berlin Waterworks at 14½ to 15½, and India Rubber and Gutta Percha shares at 39 to 40, ½; on the contrary, Australian Agricultural at 15½ to 16½ have declined ½.

The tenders for 300,000*l* in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, 249,400*l*; Bombay, 50,000*l*; and Madras, 600*l*. The minimum was fixed, as before, at 1s 10d on all the Presidencies. Tenders at 1s 10¼d on Calcutta and Madras will receive 29 per cent., and on Bombay 48 per cent.; all above in full. No change of importance is shown, compared with the last occasion.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—There has been rather a better demand for bills on Italy to-day, beyond which there is nothing to notice.

A telegram from Melbourne, *viâ* Galle, states that the banks there are charging 2½ per cent. for 60 days' bills on London, being a rise of 1¾ per cent. on the rate charged when the mail (which has recently been delivered) left. This was in consequence of their having received intelligence by telegraph of the outbreak of the war.

BULLION.—The sum of 165,000*l* bar gold has been sent into the Bank, and 5,000*l* in sovereigns withdrawn for Egypt. The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—Since our last circular we have to report the following arrivals:—The Italy has brought 10,000*l* from New York; the Cuba, 60,000*l*, from New York; the City of Brussels 43,000*l* from New York; the Tripoli 20,000*l*, from New York; the Nyanza, 30,000*l*, from Alexandria—total, 163,000*l*. The Bank has received during the week 598,000*l*, made up of the above amount and of sums previously to hand, and as there is not the slightest demand for abroad the whole of the 500,000*l* due by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer on the 8th inst, will also go to the Bank. The Poonah has taken 111,320*l* in sovereigns to Egyt, and the Shannon 4,590*l* to the West Indies.

Silver remains without any alteration in price, the demand being only for Holland. The following amounts have come to hand during the week:—26,390*l*, per Nyanza, from Alexandria; 39,000*l*, per Cuba, from New York; 43,000*l*, per City of Brussels, from New York; 14,000*l* per Tripoli, from New York—total, 122,390*l*. The Shannon has taken 2,000*l* to the West Indies.

Mexican Dollars have come to hand in small amounts during the week from New York, but with the exception of a small shipment of 2,500*l* to China, the whole have been taken for refining purposes without causing any variation in price.

Exchange on India for Banks' drafts is unaltered from our last quotations, the rates being 1s 10⅜d to 1s 10½d on all three Presidencies. Tenders for the India Council Bills were received yesterday; the amounts allotted were:—to Calcutta, 249,400*l*; to Bombay, 50,000*l*; and to Madras, 600*l*; the minimum, as before, was 1s 10d per rupee. Applications on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 10¼d received 29 per cent., and on Bombay 48 per cent.

India Government Loan notes maintain their price. The quotations are 91 to 91½ for the 4 per cents.; 99½ to 100½ for the 5 per cents.; and 107¼ to 107¾ for the 5½ per cents

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per oz std; South American doubloons, 73s 8d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d per oz std, nearest; ditto, containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0⅜d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 4s 10⅜d per oz, last price, flat. Quicksilver, 8*l* 8s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.	Short.
Paris	...	...	—
Antwerp	Oct. 6	25 15	—
Amsterdam	— 6	11 89	—
Frankfort	— 6	119½	—
Hamburg	— 6	138½	—
—	— 6	136¾	3 months' date
Berlin	— 6	6 23½	—
Vienna	— 6	12 44	—
Triest	...	...	—
St Petersburg	...	...	—
Gothenburg	Sept. 30	17 85	—
Alexandria	— 24	95½ to 95½	—
Barcelona	...	nom.	90 days' date
Cadiz	— 28	50 40	—
Madrid	— 28	49 80	—
Lisbon	...	...	—
Oporto	...	...	—
New York	Oct. 6	109	60 days' sight
Havana	— 3	20 per cent.	—
Melbourne	Aug. 13	... buying ½ dis, selling ¾ pm.	—
Sydney	— 10	... buying ¼ dis, selling ¼ pm.	—
Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 13	20	90 days' sight
Bahia	— 17	20	—
Pernambuco	— 11	19¾ to 20½	—
Buenos Ayres	Aug. 30	48½	—
Valparaiso	— 17	46	—
Mauritius	...	...	—
Singapore	Sept. 16	(wire) 4s 4¼d per dol.	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 3	(letter) 3½ per cent. pm	—
Bombay	Oct. 6	(wire) 1s 10¾d per rupee	—
Madras	Sept. 2	(letter) 1s 10¾d per rupee	—
Calcutta	Oct. 4	(wire) 1s 10¾d per rupee	—
Hong Kong	Sept. 8	(wire) 4s 4¾d per d L	—
Shanghai	— 8	(wire) 5s 11d per tael	—

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA &c.,
OCTOBER 6.

	60 days.	30 days.
Calcutta	1s 10⅜d	1s 10[illegible]d
Madras	1s 10⅜d	1s 10[illegible]d
Bombay	1s 10⅜d	1s 10¼d
Mauritius	2 p c dis	1½ p c dis
Colombo	2 p c dis	1½ p c dis
Singapore	4s 5d	4s 5d
Hong Kong	4s 5d	4s 5½d
Sydney	1 p c dis	½ p c dis
Melbourne	1 p c dis	½ p c dis

Commercial and document bills vary according to amounts, &c., &c. Interest drafts, and drafts on the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, negotiated; bank and Government bills purchased free of commission.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
£			£	
...	3 pr ct.	Canada, 1877-84	100	106
...	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	104
...	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	104
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do.	100	98½
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. Inscribed Stock	100	98
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. Dominion of 1903	100	97
200000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 1873	100	103
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1890-1900	100	102½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-90	100	107½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	106½
234000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 1900	100	102
250000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon, 1878	100	108
100000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1872	100	103
350000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882 and 1883	100	112
1000000	2½ pr ct.	Madras Irrigation & Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent	100	101
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 1873	100	104
200000	3 pr ct.	Do 1878	100	106
150000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882	100	108
400000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1895-96	100	109
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal	100	107
100000	3 pr ct	Do.	100	106
166000	3 pr ct	New Brunswick	100	105
1135800	2½ pr ct.	New South Wales, 1871-6	100	101
3671800	2½ pr ct.	Do. 1888-96	100	101
850000	2½ pr ct.	Do. red. by annual drawings from 1867 to 1875	100	101½
95700	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 1891	100	107½
589400	2½ pr ct.	D .	100	97
2381000	3 pr ct.	Do. Consolidated	100	98
252100	3 pr ct	Do. 1891	100	106
386600	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	108½
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia, 1875	100	104
225000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1886	100	106
1850200	3 pr ct.	Queensland, 1882-5	100	108
1177450	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	108
15681000	3 p ct.	South Australian, 1881-1891	100	107½
	3 p ct.	Do. 1892-1915	100	111
102500	3 pr ct.	Tasmanian, 1895	100	108
400000	3 pr ct.	Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	108
333000	3 pr ct	Victoria	100	...
850000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	114
7000000	3 pr ct	Do.	100	110½

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	92 1⅞	92½ 1⅞	92½	92½ ¼	92½	92⅝ ½
Do. for account	91⅞	92 ½	92½ ⅝	92⅝ ½	92½ ⅝	92½
3 per Cent. Reduced	90½ xd	90½ xd	91 xd	91 ½ xd	90½ xd	91½ 1 xd
New 3 per Cent.	90½ ⅝ xd	90½ ⅝ xd	90½ ⅝ xd	90½ xd	91 ½ xd	90½ xd
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000l 2¾ pr ct	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 100l, 200l, & 500l —	8s p	5s 8s p	2s 8s p	...	5s 9s p	6s 10s p
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	207 5½	...	205½	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1880	110½ ⅝	110½ 10	110½ ½	110 ⅝	110 ½	110⅝ ½
Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	...	100½ xd	100½ xd	100⅝ xd	100⅝ xd	100½ xd
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	...	100	...	...	...	100 ½
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	...	107½	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 p c Rup. Deben. '72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. '77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. '82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Debent. 5 p c Aug 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l	17s p	...	...	20s p	...	...
Do. Do. under 1,000l	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.						
Bank Stock, 4½ pr ct last hf-yr	234 xd	234 xd	234 xd	232 xd	234	...
Canadian 4 p c Bds Redeem. by Dominion of Canada in 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corp. of London Bds. '77, 4¾ pc	...	...	...	...	...	102¾
Do 1879, 4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 1882, 4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 1881, 4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropol. Brd Works, 3½ pc Stk	91⅝ xd	91⅝ xd	91⅝ xd	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Argentine Republic 6 per cent	90 ½	89¾	90½	...	89¾	90½
Brazilian 4½ per cent 1852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1858	...	...	...	...	88	...
Do. 5 per cent 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	83½
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	81	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	90 89½	90	90	90 89½	89¾	90½ 90
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 2 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	77	...
Do. 7 per cent. 1866	...	...	103¾	...	105 4	103½
Do. 6 per cent. 1867	100	99⅞ 9	...	...	100	...
Do. 5 per cent 1870	...	88 ⅝	88½	87½	...	88½
Colombian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1855-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danubian Principalities, 7 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1867 8 per cent.	...	...	...	87	...	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Second Issue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 500l Bonds	...	...	...	82	82	...
Do. 100l Bonds	84¾ 3	...	81½	...	85 4	84½
Do. 1864, 7 per cent.	87¾ xd	88¼ xd	87½ xd	88½ xd	88¾ xd	88½ xd
Do. 500l Bonds	...	89 xd	90 xd	90 xd	90 x.	90 xd
Do. 100l Bonds	91 xd	91 xd	91½ xd	90½ xd	90½ xd	92½ xd
Do 7 per cent. English scrip, 1868	75¾ ⅝	75¾ ½	75⅝ 6½	76¼ ½	76½ ¼	76¾ ½
Do. 100l Bonds	75¾	...	75¾ 6½	...	76⅝	76½ ½
Do. Government Railway Debentures 7 pc	...	...	...	...	...	99½
Greek 5 p c 1824-25. ex Coup. orig. attachd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatamala 5 per cent 1869	...	...	...	86½	...	...
Honduras Government Railway Loan	...	...	...	77	80	...
Do 500l	...	...	80	...	...	...
Do 100l	81	81	82½	83½ 3	...	83
Italian 5 per cent 1865	...	81 xd	82½ xd	...	81½ xd	82½ xd
Do. 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	...	52¾ 3	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	...	14½	14¾ 15	14¾ 15	14¾
Do. 1864	...	...	...	7¼	...	7½
Montevidean European 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Grenada	...	...	23	23½	23¾	...
3 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	41	...
Do. Deferred	...	...	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 5 per cent 1865	...	87½ ¾	88	87¾ 8	88 ⅝	88 ¼
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese 3 p c 1853 56,57, 59, 60, 62, & 63	29	29 8½	29 ½	...	28¾	29½
Do. 3 per cent. 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. 1869	29	29	28¾ 9	29½	28⅞ 9½	29½
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	...	...	88¾	89
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	53½	...	...	54½ ⅝	...
Do. 5 per cent 1862	...	87½ xd	88½ xd	88 xd	88⅝ xd	88½ ¾
Do. 5 pc Anglo-Dutch 1864, 100l Bonds	90 xd	...	91 xd	90½ xd	91½ xd	91½ xd
Do. — 84l 15s do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 p c — 1866, 100l Bonds	90 xd	89½ xd	90½ xd	91 xd	90½ xd	91½ xd
Do. — 84l 15s do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Railway	67½ ¾	67¾ ½	67½ 8	67½ 8	68½ ¾	68¾
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	...	79	70	70 ½
Spanish 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1867	27⅞	27⅞ ⅝	27½ 8½	28½ 8	28½ 8	28½ 8
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	26¾	...	...	...	27 ¼	...
Do. 3 per cent 1869	27½ ½	27½	27½ ½	28¾	27⅞ ½	27¾ ½
Swedish 4½ per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1866	...	99½	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	83	...	...	84½ 5½	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1858	...	61 60½	61	61 ¾	61 60½	61½
Do. do. 100l Bonds	...	...	67	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	63 4	61 3	63½ 4½	63½ 4½	64½ 4	64½
Do. 100l Bonds	64 3½	65 ½	65 4½	65	65 6	65¾
Do. 6 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1862	41½	42 1½	42½ ½	42½ 3	43½ ½	43½ ½
Do. 6 per cent 1864	60½ ¾	61	61½ ½	61 ¾	62½ ½	65½
Do. 6 per cent 1869	49½ xd	50 xd	50½ xd	50½ xd	51½ xd	...
Do. Guaranteed 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.

	Sat.	Mon	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	8½	8½	...	...	...
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	...	53½	...	..
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	...	...	54½	...
Italian 5 per cent. 1861. Ex 25 francs	53½ ¼	53½ ⅝	53¾ 4	54½ ⅝	54¾ ½	54½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends perannum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pershare
			£	£ s d	
40000	4 per cent	Agra, Limited (A)	10	10 0 0	8 9
60000	4 per cent	Do Provisional Certificates	10	10 0 0	...
10000	4l per cent	Albion	50	15 0 0	4½ 5½
40000	4 per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25 0 0	12½ 13½
140000	35s p cent	Anglo-Austrian	20	10 0 0	17 19
40000	10 per cent	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	20	20 0 0	22 3
50000	8 per cent	Anglo-Hungarian	20	8 0 0	7 8
20000	4 per cent	Anglo-Italian Limited	20	10 0 0	5½ 6½
30000	10 per cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	50 2
12500	5 per cent	Bank of British Columbia	20	20 0 0	15 16
9600	5 per cent	Ditto New issued at 2l pm	20	5 0 0	2 3
10000	10l pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	39 41
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0	6 7
20000	10 per cent	Bank of South Australia	25	25 0 0	29 31
30000	10l pr cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	36 8
50000	15l pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	18 19
20000	8l per cent	British North America	50	50 0 0	53 5
20000	5l per cent	Central of London, Limited	10	5 0 0	3½ 4
40000	6l per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Australia, and China	20	20 0 0	13½ 14½
30000	8l per cent	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	25	25 0 0	25 6
50000	7l per cent	City	20	10 0 0	10½ 11½
10000	16l pr cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	45 7
100000	6¼ per cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4 0 0	4½ 5
20000	4 per cent	Delhi and London Bank, Limited	50	25 0 0	...
50000	8 per cent	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L	20	10 0 0	10½ 11½
30000	7l per cent	English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered	20	20 0 0	16½ 17½
20000	12 per cent	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Cor	28½	28 2 6	37 9
20000	12 per cent	Ditto New do	25½	16 17 6	21¾ 22¾
22500	6l per cent	Imperial, Limited	100	20 0 0	17 18
202500	13 per cent	Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	1½ ¾
6000	8 per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	20 2
6000	8 per cent	Ditto New	25	10 0 0	7 9
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim	20	4 0 0	⅝ ¾
500000l	5 per cent	Do 5 p c Deben. 1864, for 30 yrs	100	100 0 0	83 6
20000	8l per cent	London Bank of Mexico & South America, Limited	20	20 0 0	15½ 16½
15000	...	London and Brazilian Limited	100	45 0 0	17 20
22000	...	Do New	20	7 10 0	...
5000	20 per cent	London and River Plate Limited	100	40 0 0	48 50
40000	10 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm	25	10 0 0	11½ 12½
50000	10 per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	23 4
50000	17 pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	47 9
80000	14½ pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	15 0 0	32 3
50000	...	London and San Francisco, Lim.	10	10 0 0	11 13
25000	3½ per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	13 14
10000	3 per cent	London and South-Wester Lim.	160	20 0 0	7 8
100000	18l pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	60½ 1½
15000	5l per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	18 19
20000	5l per cent	Metropolitan Limited	10	10 0 0	8½ ¾
8040	6l per cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	18½ 19½
100000	12½ pr cent	National of Australasia	5	4 0 0	5 6
30000	5 per cent	National of Liverpool Limited	25	15 0 0	—
10000	12 pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	12 0 0	...
55000	21 pr cent	Ditto	20	12 0 0	..
50000	7 per cent	National	50	30 0 0	...
50000	15 per cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	36 7
54000	5 per cent	North Western	20	7 10 0	...
50000	2l pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	11 3
22269	6 per cent	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	10 0 0	2 3
20000	20l pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	...
4000	20l pr cent	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
17058	4l per cent	Standard Bank of British South Africa Limited	100	25 0 0	11 13
6108	4l per cent	Ditto New	100	1 0 0	2½ 3½
50000	12 pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	40 2
80000	20l pr cent	Union of London	50	10 0 0	36½ 7½

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 18	11 18½	11 18	11 18½
Ditto	3 ms.	12 1	12 1½	12 0½	12 1½
Rotterdam	—	12 1	12 1½	12 0½	12 1½
Antwerp	—	25 45	25 60	25 47½	25 60
Brussels	—	25 45	25 60	25 47½	25 60
Hamburg	—	13 10½	13 10¾	13 10½	13 10½
Paris	short.	...	...	...	...
Ditto	3 ms.	25 75	26 25	25 70	26 0
Marseilles	—	25 45	25 70	25 45	25 55
Frankfort on the Main	—	120½	120¾	120½	120½
Vienna	—	12 80	12 87½	12 77½	12 85
Trieste	—	12 80	12 87½	12 77½	12 85
Petersburg	—	28¾	29½	28¾	29½
Copenhagen	—	9 24	9 26	9 24	9 26
Berlin	—	6 21½	6 27½	6 27	6 27½
Leipsic	—	6 27½	6 27¾	6 27	6 27½
Madrid	—	48½	49	47½	49
Cadiz	—	48½	49½	48½	49½
Barcelona	—	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49½
Malaga	—	48½	49	48½	49
Santandar	—	48½	48¾	48½	48¾
Genoa	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Milan	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Leghorn	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Venice	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Naples	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Palermo	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Messina	—	26 80	26 95	26 75	26 85
Lisbon	90 days	52	52½	51¾	52½
Oporto	—	52	52½	51¾	52½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
25000	...	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
50000	77 14s 6dpc	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	...
10000	4 per cent	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	13⅓ pr cent	Atlas	50	5	15	0	11¼
3000	6 per cent	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	10 per cent	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	4	0	0	6¼
20000	10 per cent	Church of England	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	...
50000	5 per cent	Commercial Union	50	5	0	0	8
4000	40 p c & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	4½ per cent	Crown..	50	30	11	0	...
40000	5 per cent	Eagle	50	5	0	0	...
10000	10 per cent	Equity and Law	100	6	0	0	...
20000	77 2s 6d pc	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	2	10	0	...
10000	...	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	8	0	0	...
10000	6 per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
10000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	51½
2000	..	Hercules Fire, Life, and Marine ...	10	10	0	0	...
23000	...	Ditto	10	2	0	0	...
20000	5 per cent	Home & Colonial Assurance, Lim.	50	5	0	0	4
12000	4 pr share	Imperial Fire	100	25	0	0	...
7500	10 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
13458	32 per cent	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	...
50000	12 per cent	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	4½ per share	Law Life	100	83	17	6	...
100000	10 per cent	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
20000	5⅔ per cent	Legal and General Life . ..	50	8	0	0	...
49626	6 per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (17 Anns)..	1	1	0	0	...
3917524	40 per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	7¾
35862	4 per cent	London	25	12	10	0	...
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	...
10000	5 per cent	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	...
20000	4¾ per cent	London and Provincial Law ..	50	4	17	6	...
50000	10 per cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	2½
10000	38⅔ pr cent	Marine	100	18	0	0	...
49410	10 per cent	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
40000	16 per cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	27½
40000	50 per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	18½
40000	...	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5 per share	Pelican	..	32	0	0	...
..	9 per share	Phœnix	..		..		...
2500	12½ pr cent	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	80 per cent	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	...
6892200	25 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock		All		...
100000	11¼ pr cent	Royal Insurance	20	3	0	0	...
1500	72½ pr cent	Union	200	20	0	0	...
...	...	Sun Fire	..		All		...
...	29s pr shre	Do. Life	..		All		...
100000	30 per cent	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2	0	0	5½
41200	10 per cent	Union Marine Limited	50	5	0	0	10
5000	37 per cent	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	...
50000	15 per cent	Universal Marine Limited... ...	20	5	0	0	2½

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Per Dollar.	Closing Prices.
United States 5 20's	1882	4s 6d	91¼ ½
Ditto	1884	4s 6d	89 91
Ditto	1885	4s 6d	9. ½ ¾
Ditto	1874	4s 6d	...
Ditto 1867, 371,346,350 dollars issued up to Feb. 27, 1869	1887	...	89¼ ¾
Ditto 10.40's	1904	4s 6d	85¾ 6½
Massachussets	...	Sterling.	92 4
Virginia State	...	Sterling.	50 5
Ditto	...	4s 6d	50 2
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st Mort.	1880	4s 6d	65 70
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1881	4s 6d	50 60
Ditto Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgage...	1877	4s 6d	65 70
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1882	4s 6d	50 60
Ditto Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	1890	100/paid	27 8
Ditto ex coupons, to be funded from April, 1867, to Jan., 1871, both inclusive...	...	...	...
Detroit and Milwaukie 1st Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	70 4
Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	70 4
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 7 per cent. preference, ditto	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	...	Sterling.	62 5
Ditto 1st Mortgage	1867	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto 3rd Mortgage	1883	4s 6d	...
Illinois Central, 100 dollars shares, all paid...	...	4s 6d	109 10
Ditto	1875	4s 2d	...
Ditto Redemption Mortgage Bonds	...	Sterling.	98 100
Ditto	1875	4s 6d	89 91
Illinois and St Louis Bridge, 1st Mortgage...	...	4s 6d	87 8
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds	...	4s 6d	78 82
Michigan Central, Convertible	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto Sinking Fund, 1st Mortgage...	1882	4s 6d	...
New Jersey United Canal and Railroad	...	Sterling.	94 6
New York Central, 100 dollars shares	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto Sinking Fund	1883	4s 6d	...
Ditto ditto	1876	4s 6d	...
Panama, 2nd Mortgage...	1872	Sterling.	...
Ditto General Mortgage	1897	Sterling.	96 8
Pennsylvania, 50 dollars shares	...	...	45 8
Ditto 1st Mortgage	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	...	Sterling.	95 8
Ditto General Mortgage	1910	Sterling.	91½ 2½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st Mortgage (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company)	1881	Sterling.	92 5
Ditto with option to be paid in Philadelphia	...	...	92 5
West Wisconsin, Rail. Land Grant. Mortgage	...	...	55 62

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend perannum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per Share
			£	£	s	d	
1065688/	6l per cent	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	108 10
3756697/	2½ per cent	London and St Katherine	Stk	100	0	0	45 7
1062500/	4l per cent	Do Debenture Stock 4 per cent.	Stk	100	0	0	...
400000/	...	Millwall Freehold Land & Docks	Stk	100	0	0	23 5
360865/	4l per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	59 64
887071	6 per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	Stk	100	0	0	96 9

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
1200000/	12 per cent	Anglo-American Telegraph, Lim.	Stock	100	0	0	87 9
26000	12½ pr cent	Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, L	10	10	0	0	13¾ 14½
20000	...	Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	12½ 13½
4628500/	...	Atlantic Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	...
6000000/	1½ per cent	Do 8 per cent.	Stock	100	0	0	...
20000	6½ per cent	Australian Agricultural.....	25	20	10	0	15½ 16½
40000	10 per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	4½ 5
10000	...	Bangparah Tea Estates, Limited...	10	9	0	0	3 5
60000	9½ per cent	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	14½ 15½
17000	13½ pr shre	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	30	0	0	63 8
800000	...	Boston City (U.S.) 5 pc Sterl. Loan	100	100	0	0	91 3
40000	6 per cent	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	6 6½
10000	6 per cent	Ditto new	5	4	0	0	5 ¾
6000	1 pr share	British American Land	50	44	0	0	17 19
33000	...	British Indian Extension, Limited	10	10	0	0	6½ ¾
55000	...	British Indian Submarine, Limited	10	10	0	0	7½ 8
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	20	0	0	2½ 3½
50000	10 per cent	British Ship Owners	20	7	10	0	...
8915	1⅔ per shre	Canada Company.....	27	27	0	0	72 6
25000	7 per cent	Ceylon Company	20	10	0	0	5½ 6½
12500	7 per cent	Ditto A shares.....	20	5	0	0	2 3
20000	4½ per cent	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	11	0	0	5 ¼
20000	...	City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	30	30	0	0	...
20000	...	City Offices (Limited).....	50	35	0	0	9 10
30000	8 per cent	Colonial, Limited	50	20	0	0	18 19
40000	...	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	3	0	0	½ 1½
20000	8 per cent	Continental Union Gas (Limited)...	20	20	0	0	24 5
10000	...	Do New.....	20	5	0	0	6½ 7½
10000	7 per cent	Do 7 per cent pref	20	20	0	0	23 5
11531	...	Copper Miners of England, pc 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	6 8
200000	...	Credit Foncier of England, Limited	10	10	0	0	2½ ¾
10000	8 per cent	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	9 10
1002675/	2½ per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	19 21
160395/	7 per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	93 7
327000/	6 per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	106 13
20000	...	E. Indian Land Credit & Finance (L)	50	7	0	0	1 2
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	20	0	0	...
74475	7½ pr cent	Ebbw Vale.....	32	27	10	0	19 ½
2009200	9 per cent	Egyptian 9pc Viceroyg. by Egyp Gov	100	100	0	0	98 9
100519	...	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	6	0	0	...
70000	...	English and Australian Copper...	3	2	10	0	¼ ½
20000	6¾ per cent	English and Foreign Credit	15	7	10	0	4 6
23406	12 per cent	European Gas.....	10	10	0	0	15 16
12900	12 per cent	Do new	10	5	0	0	7½ 8
25000	5 per cent	Fairbairn Engineering	6	5	0	0	3½ 4½
61000	...	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph, Limited	10	10	0	0	10¾ ½
80000	10 per cent	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)...	20	13	0	0	18¾ 19½
5000000/	6 per cent	Foreign & Col. Gov. Trust & Loan	100	100	0	0	93 7
6000000/	5 per cent	Do 5 per cent.....	100	100	0	0	81 6
200000	5 per cent	General Credit & Discount, Limited	10	7	10	0	6½ 7½
20000	11¾ pr cent	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	28 30
4 000	8 per cent	Great Northern Telegraph	10	10	0	0	11 ½
100000	3½ per cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	8½ 9
56000	18½ pr cent	Imperial Continental Gas	50	43	15	0	60 2
10000	...	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works	50	45	0	0	38½ 9½
17000	...	Indo-European Telegraph, Limited	25	25	0	0	12 14
150000	5 per cent	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	3½ ½
800000	...	International Land Credit (Lim) ...	20	6	0	0	2
20000	7 per cent	Italian Land	50	5	0	0	4½ 5
50000	...	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)...	20	20	0	0	3 ½
1000000/	6 per cent	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	59 63
20000	4 per cent	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3 4
25000	7½ per cent	Liebig's Extract of Meat, Limited..	20	20	0	0	14 16
50000	..	London County Land & Building (L)	10	4	0	0	...
40000	...	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	30	0	0	11 12
148525	10 per cent	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	2¾ 3
5000	...	London and Glasgow Engineering Iron Ship, Limited	50	25	0	0	5 7
25000	8½ per cent	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	1 2
12000	3 per cent	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	4¾ 5½
10000	3 per cent	Merchant Shipping (Limited)	50	50	0	0	...
40000	.	Millwall Iron Works	50	12	10	0	...
36500	5s pr share	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	10	0	0	3 4
160000	16 per cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)...	25	5	0	0	11 ½
75000	10 pr cent	National Steam Ship (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	10 12
12500	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	0	6	6	¾ ½
25000	...	New Consolidated Discount (Lim)	10	4	0	0	...
51000	...	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L	5	5	0	0	¾ ½
800000	6 per cent	New Zealand, Prov. of Auckland, 6 p c Loan, 1st & 2nd series, 1896	100	100	0	0	...
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Limited	25	2	10	0	2½ 3
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	6½ ¾
15000	...	Northern Assam Tea, Limited.....	10	7	0	0	...
187173/	6½ per cent	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	42 7
30000	10 per cent	Oriental Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	6 ½
30000	10 per cent	Ditto New.....	5	1	10	0	3 ½
50000	10 per cent	Otago and Southland Investment...	5	1	0	0	¾ 1½
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	...
600000	2 per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	31 3
50000	6 per cent	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0	0	47 9
20000	5 per cent	Ditto New, 1867	50	10	0	0	7 9
10000	10 per cent	Reuter's Telegram	...	8	0	0	7½ 8
10000	5 per cent	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	31 3
10000	6 per cent	Ditto New	15	15	0		9 10
24000	5 per cent	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	1 2
30000	10 per cent	Rio de Janeiro Gas, Limited.....	20	20	0	0	27½ 8½
15000	8½ per cent	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0	0	52 6
300000	...	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	51 5
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	10	0	0	...
100000	5 per cent	Societe Generale de l'Empire Otman	20	8	0		9 10
15852	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	6	0	0	¼ 1½
14200	5 per cent	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0	0	31 3
265000	5 per cent	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	233 38
75000	9 per cent	Ditto Scrip.....	1	1	0	0	2 ¼
37350	15 per cent	Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, Limited	20	20	0	0	26 ½
9404762/	6 per cent	Tobacco 6 pc Loan, g. by Ital. Gov.	100	100	0	0	85 8
33000	20 per cent	Trust & Agency of Australasia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1¼ ½
50000	10 per cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	5¼ 6
8750	10 per cent	Union Steam Ship, Limited	20	20	0	0	24 6
25000	4 per cent	United Discount Corporation, Lim	15	6	0	0	4½ 5½
30000	5 per cent	United Kingdom Telegraph Company (Limited).....	5	5	0	0	...
20000	10 pr cent	Ditto 10 per cent. preference.....	5	5	0	0	...
30000	4s 6d p sh	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	25	10	0	8 9
83000	6 per cent	Viceroy of Egypt (Mortgage) Loan	100	100	0	0	78 80
30000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	12	0		3 5
75000	7 per cent	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	40	0		...
15000	.	W. London Wharves & Warehouse	20	10	0		...

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the risk attending the transmission of letters for Paris, under present circumstances, the French Post Office have begged that no registered letters for Paris may be sent. The French Post Office will, however, take charge of all ordinary letters, and do their utmost to send them into Paris on the first favourable opportunity. Postmasters will, therefore, be instructed not to receive for registration any letters addressed to Paris.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia	via Southampton...	Oct. 29, M.	Oct. 8
	via Marseilles	Oct. 7, E.	Oct. 31
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, & Monte Video	via Southampton...	Oct. 10, M.	Oct. 17
	via Liverpool.....	Oct. 19, E.	Oct. 16
	By French Packet	Oct. 21, E.	Nov. 5
Brazil Monte Video, and Valparaiso.....	via Liverpool.....	Oct. 12, E.	Oct. 27
British North America (except Canada)	via Halifax	Oct. 8, E.	Oct. 19
Canada (by Canadian packet).....	(Quebec)	Oct. 13, E.	Oct. 14
Ditto (viâ United States)	.....	Oct. 8, E.	...
Cape de Verds (by Brazil packet)	.....	Oct. 10, M.	Oct. 17
Cape of Good Hope and Ascension.....	via Devonport	Oct. 10, E.	Oct. 13
China, Ceylon, and Singapore.....	via Southampton...	Oct. 15, M.	Oct. 8
	via Marseilles	Oct. 7, E.	Oct. 17
East Indies, Egypt, &c.	via Southampton...	Oct. 8, M.	Oct. 8
	via Marseilles	Oct. 7, E.	Oct. 10
Falkland Islands	.....	Oct. 10, M.	Oct. 17
Gibraltar and Malta	via Southampton...	Oct. 8, M.	Oct. 8
Honduras	.....	Nov. 5, E.	Oct. 25
Malta.....	via Marseilles	Oct. 13, E.	Oct. 9
Mauritius (by French packet)	via Marseilles	Oct. 26, E.	Oct. 23
Natal	via Devonport	Oct. 10, E.	Oct. 13
Newfoundland	.....	Oct. 8, E.	Oct. 19
New Zealand	via San Francisco...	Oct. 18, E. Oct. 20, E. Oct. 22, E.	Oct. 25
Portugal (by East India packet)	via Southampton...	Oct. 8, M.	...
Ditto (by Brazil packet)	.....	Oct. 10, E.	Oct. 17
St Helena.....	via Devonport	Oct. 10, E.	Oct. 13
United States (by Cunard packet, viâ Cork).....	(New York)	Oct. 8, E	...
Ditto (by Cunard packet, viâ Cork) ...	(Boston).....	Oct. 11. M.	...
Ditto (by Inman's packets).....	(New York)	Oct. 13, E.	...
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Canary Islands	.....	Oct. 13, E	Oct. 9
West Indies and Pacific (except Honduras)	.....	Oct. 17, M.	Oct. 14
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello	.....	Nov. 4, M	...
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico	.....	Oct. 10, E.	...
Santa Martha	.....	Oct. 19, E.	...
Mexico	.....	Oct. 17, M.	Oct. 29
Bahamas (viâ New York).....	.....	Oct. 20, E.	Nov. 1
Bermuda (viâ Halifax).....	.....	Oct. 22, E.	Oct. 19

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On October 3, from INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, via Marseilles—Auckland, July 28; Greymouth, 30; Christchurch, 27; Hokitika, 30; Sydney, Aug. 11; Brisbane, 8; Rockhampton, 4; Wellington, 2; Invercargill, 6; Dunedin, 5; Albany, 22; Campbelltown, 6; Port Chalmers, 5; Melbourne, 14; Geelong, 13; Queenscliff, 14; Hobart Town, 11; Launceston, 12; Adelaide, 15; Perth, King G.'s Sound, 16; Hong Kong, 18; Singapore, 26; Penang, 28; Batavia, 20; Labuan, 10; Calcutta, Sept. 3; Bombay, 7; Madras, 2; Colombo, 5; Point-de-Galle, 6; Aden, 16; Suez, 22; Alexandria, 24.

On October 6, from NORTH AMERICA, per Tripoli—Boston, Sept. 21; Detroit, 20; New York, 22; Philadelphia, 21; San Francisco, 15; Kingston, 20; Montreal, 20; Quebec, 19; Ottawa, 20; Bermuda, 17.

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended Oct. 1, 1870:—

	Quantities Imported into—				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	290562	78855	101405	470822	66339	39918	106257
Barley	107686	5058	10800	123544	380	...	380
Oats	164433	1006	...	165439	938	160	1098
Rye.....	589	...	...	589	...	14440	14440
Peas	104	5684	...	5788	30	338	368
Beans.....	3694	180	...	3874	...	...	...
Indian corn	360526	98920	90818	550264	...	2398	2398
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer or bigg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, exclusive of malt...)	927594	189703	203023	1320320	67687	57254	124941
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal or flour...	16848	25629	...	42477	1373	2778	4151
Barley meal.....	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	98	...	98
Rye meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal.....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	16848	25631	...	42479	1587	2778	4365
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	944442	215334	203023	1362799	69274	60032	129306
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	361	...	361

The average price of corn, per quarter (imperial measure), in England and Wales, for the quarter ended Michaelmas, 1870.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.
s d		s d		s d
50 4	.....	33 9	.....	25 3

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Oct. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1870 to 1866:—

Week ending Oct. 1.	Average Prices.			Quantities Sold.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s d	s d	s d	qrs bsh	qrs bsh	qrs bsh
1870.....	46 1	36 7	22 8	84,169 0	60,206 1	3,777 7
1869.....	49 8	37 8	24 7	75,477 4	18,136 6	4,193 0
1868.....	54 4	44 9	26 11	75,760 2	44,010 6	4,214 2
1867.....	63 5	40 3	25 9	92,067 2	32,907 6	7,885 2
1866.	52 2	41 4	23 1	89,370 5	42,104 4	4,367 3

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Oct. 1, 1870:—

	Quantities Sold.			Average Price.
	qrs	bush		s d
Wheat.....	84,169	0	.....	46 1
Barley.....	60,206	1	.....	36 7
Oats.....	3,777	7	.....	22 8

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was a moderate attendance of millers at Mark lane to-day, but the demand for both English and foreign wheat was inactive. Nevertheless, last Monday's prices were maintained for all descriptions. The receipts of foreign were liberal, and the warehouses are now becoming very full. Barley, beans, and peas were unchanged in value. Oats were held at extreme rates, but maize was rather cheaper. Flour was difficult to realise, but the quotations were without change. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 26,590 quarters of wheat, 1,630 barley, 19,150 oats, 13,730 maize, 2,440 beans, and 14,640 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield this morning the wheat trade ruled quiet, at about stationary currencies.

The Liverpool cotton market has been steady throughout the past week, and a fair business has been done without material change in prices. The total sales are 78,340 bales, of which the trade have taken 62,160 bales, speculators and exporters 16,180 bales. The imports for the week are 90,203 bales, the actual exports 11,631 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 537,711 bales. Quotations for American descriptions are unchanged, but East Indian and Bengal show a reduction of ⅛d per lb since last Friday. To-day the market closes quiet, sales 10,000 bales, at slightly easier rates.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended October 6, 1870:—

	Imported.		Exported.
American.....bales	13,931	.....	4,632
Brazilian	6,720	.....	634
East Indian	48,528	.....	10,434
Egyptian	2,300	.....	62
Miscellaneous	28,057	.....	98
Total.....	99,536	.....	15,860

At New York, on October 6, middling Upland cotton was quoted at 16¼ cents per lb. The following telegram is dated Bombay:—Oomrawuttee, 210rs per candy, or 7d per lb, with freight, *via* Cape; Broach, 215rs per candy, or 7 1/16d per lb, with freight, *via* Cape; Dhollerah, 218rs per candy, or 7 3/16d per lb, with freight, *via* Cape. Shipments during the month 15,000 bales.

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, Sept. 6:—The cotton market opened very depressed after the departure of last mail, and prices showed symptoms of giving way, but the receipts shortly after of telegrams, dated 30th instant, advising an improved tone in Liverpool, created a degree of firmness among holders of stocks, and a nominal advance was apparent in quotations. The continued successes which have attended the Prussian armies have revived the belief that hostilities on the continent will not be prolonged much further, and late accounts from Liverpool appear to indicate that the prevailing opinion there is also to the same effect. Our latest telegram from the home side is dated 3rd inst., and advises an excited market in Liverpool, with Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee quoted 7½d per lb. The effect of this intelligence has, as usual, been to augment the already high prices ruling here, and although no support is given by exporters, dealers show no willingness to make concessions, nor in fact are they apparently very anxious to realise at the prices of the day. During the week 700 candies have changed hands, principally Bhownuggur and Dhollerah, for the local spinning companies. One or two small purchases are reported on European account, but it seems more likely that these have been made to meet freight engagements rather than from the desire to operate in view of the improved state of the market at home. The crop accounts from Guzerat

this week are not quite so encouraging, dry hot weather having prevailed in those districts for the past ten days. So far, however, the cotton plant is uninjured. From Berar we have very cheering reports, and every thing seems to promise well for a large yield. From Dharwar we learn that the weather has been all that could be desired, and that sowing is progressing vigorously. The native estimate of the acreage placed and to be placed under cotton cultivation is about 50 per cent. under that of last year, but no reliable intelligence upon this important question can be obtained until the Government returns are made up. Shipments have been very small for the week, but we believe that the favourable advices from home will stimulate exportation on native account. Tinnevelly—We have a telegram, dated the 5th inst., stating that "equivalent sevenpence farthing paid. Dealers unwilling sellers."

EXPORT of COTTON from BOMBAY to Sept. 5.

	1870.		1869.
London.. .....bales	1,570	.....	5,653
Liverpool	777,774	.....	864,787
Total, Great Britain	779,344	.....	870,440
Channel for orders	10,379	.....	10,091
Continent	130,664	.....	167,614
China	44,459	.....	13,128
Grand Total	964,846	.....	1,061,273

Actual exports since last mail left, 1,659 bales.

Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co., of Alexandria, have furnished the following report, dated September 23:—Cotton—Some supplies of the new crop having already begun to appear upon our market, the attention of purchasers during the past week has been directed to these. A considerable portion has met a ready sale at prices varying from 10¼d to 10¾d, f.o.b., according to merit, whilst old cotton, on the other hand, has remained in the same neglected state we have had to notice for some time past. We quote as under:—Old—Fair to fully fair, 9¼d to 9½d per lb, f.o.b.; good fair to fully good fair, 9¾d to 10d, ditto. New—Good fair to fully good fair, 10½d per lb, f.o.b.; good, 10¾d to 11d, ditto. Freight equal to about 20/100 per lb for steam-pressed bales. The business in cotton for forward delivery has been very limited. Some small transactions have taken place at 10⅝d, f.o.b., November, but at the moment it would be difficult to find buyers at ¼d per lb under this figure.

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain. bales.		Continent. bales.		Total. bales.
From Aug. 26 to Sept. 23, 1870 ...	5,330	.....	554	.....	5,884
From Nov. 1, 1869, to Aug. 26, 1870	151,977	.....	41,789	.....	193,766
From Nov. 1, 1869, to Sept. 22, 1870	157,307	.....	42,343	.....	199,650
Same period 1868–9.....	165,387	.....	47,965	.....	213,352
— 1867–8.....	169,194	.....	43,877	.....	213,071
— 1866–7.....	162,490	.....	44,334	.....	206,824
— 1865–6.....	151,317	.....	29,145	.....	180,462
— 1864–5.....	307,192	.. ...	63,458	.....	370,650

A fair amount of steadiness has characterised the colonial produce markets this week, though the transactions have not been numerous. At the tea auctions, the attendance of buyers has been moderately extensive, and sales have progressed quietly at late rates. Last week duty was paid on 1,661,994 lbs; the exports were 322,035, and the removals coastwise 870,130 lbs. Telegrams from Hong Kong to Sept. 11 quote the market quiet. The total export (China and Japan) to that date was 57,000,000 lbs.

Strong refining sugars have been in demand at full currencies. Refined goods have ruled quiet. Extensive supplies of coffee have been disposed of by public auction; plantation Ceylon qualities have commanded late rates, but other East Indian have barely supported values.

The following report, dated September 3, has been forwarded by Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co., of Colombo:—We have again to report a very quiet fortnight for produce of all descriptions. Shipments have been extremely light, and to date exports of coffee continue about equal to those of the corresponding period in 1869. Their distribution has been as follows:—

PLANTATION COFFEE.

	1870. cwts.		1869. cwts.
To Great Britain.....	799,425	.....	729,628
Foreign ports.....	48,352	.....	18,492
Australia and India ...	12,638	.....	14,065
	860,415	.....	762,185
NATIVE COFFEE.			
To Great Britain	64,336	.....	141,366
Foreign ports.....	57,778	.....	70,025
Australia and India ...	3,486	.....	9,171
	215,600	.....	220,562

There are a few crops of new plantation and garden parchment on our market, but producers ask higher prices than buyers are generally willing to give, and we hear of no transactions during the fortnight except in execution of orders for Australian ports, for which 10s to 11s have been given. There is as yet very little native coffee in dealers' hands, and for small parcels of this description, "picked and dried" to sample, we hear of 40s 6d having been paid for Australia.

IMPORT, DELIVERY, and STOCK of TEA in LONDON

Descriptions.	Import. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30. 1870.	Deliveries. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30. 1870.	Stock. Oct. 1. 1870.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bohea	4,000	2,000	12,000
Congou	70,501,000	82,834,000	45,271,000
Caper	3,000	5,000	9,000
Caper, scented	2,191,000	3,621,000	1,955,000
Pouchong	25,000	44,000	149,000
Ning Yong and Oolong	660,000	1,530,000	493,000
Souchong and Campoi	2,782,000	2,832,000	2,290,000
Pekoe (blk. lf.) & Hung Muey...	225,000	221,000	50,000
Pekoe, flowery	123,000	135,000	67,000
Pekoe, orange	15,000	20,000	41,000
Pekoe, scented orange	3,008,000	4,046,000	2,451,000
Twankay	267,000	224,000	331,000
Hyson skin	11,000	13,000	51,000
Hyson.....	1,206,000	846,000	988,000
Young Hyson.....	3,627,000	3,108,000	2,450,000
Imperial.....	960,000	582,000	582,000
Gunpowder.....	4,274,000	3,541,000	2,645,000
Sorts, dust, &c.	400,000	294,000	608,000
Indian.....	9,889,000	10,024,000	4,532,000
Japan	369,000	484,000	238,000
For exportation only.....	49,000	...	...
Inland Navigation.....	...	1,000	...
Total	100,589,000	114,407,000	65,213,000
Black	89,875,000	105,609,000	57,928,000
Green.....	10,714,000	8,798,000	7,285,000

		1869. lbs.		1870. lbs.
Total delivered		110,616,000		114,407,000
Exported...	25,829,000		24,880,000	
Sent coastwise	26,824,000		28,527,000	
		52,653,000		53,407,000
Home consumption from London		57,963,000		61,000,000

ESTIMATED STOCK of TEA in the UNITED KINGDOM

	Oct. 1, 1868. lbs.		Oct. 1, 1869. lbs.		Oct. 1, 1870. lbs.
London	58,173,000	...	56,076,000	...	65,213,000
Liverpool	743,000	...	681,000 }	...	9,000,000
Other ports	11,100,000	...	10,300,000 }		
	70,016,000	...	67,057,000	...	74,213,000

Annexed is Messrs William Moran and Co.'s indigo report, dated Calcutta, September 2:—The accounts from the indigo districts are to the effect that there has been too much rain everywhere during the past week. In Bhagulpore it has been exceedingly heavy, and the yield of the plant has consequently fallen very considerably. In Tirhoot and Chumparun, where the Khoonties can bear a good deal, it has also been heavier than could be wished, and the rivers having again overflowed to some extent, prospects of second cuttings are less favourable. The second manufacturing will be very late, and these districts now require fine weather to realise our estimate. In Chuprah all appears to be going on satisfactorily. Torrents of rain in the Benares districts are also complained of, the roads having in consequence become almost impassable for carts, and manufacturing operations have been checked by the great difficulty experienced in getting the plant to the vats. By our last letters received the weather had improved. Nothing fresh from the Doab.

Messrs R. J. Rouse and Co. have published the following statistics:—

IMPORTS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal European Ports for the Eight Months ending Aug. 31, 1869 and 1870.

	SUGAR.			
	Imports.		Stock, Aug. 31.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland*	95,500	90,900	9,800	21,900
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp.....	6,870	6,700	...	320
Hamburg	18,500	31,000	1,380	3,380
Havre	15,400	16,900	3,450	7,200
Bremen	3,400	2,660	...	250
Trieste	7,460	8,160	940	1,130
Genoa.....	16,900	16,330	1,260	1,120
Continent	164,030	172,650	16,830	35,300
Great Britain	362,240	463,730	141,870	198,890
Total	526,270	636,380	158,700	234,190

	COFFEE.			
	Imports.		Stock, Aug. 31.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	45,630	53,600	42,000	43,300
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	16,450	11,210	6,440	3,640
Hamburg	46,450	30,200	16,000	10,500
Havre	28,550	25,200	18,400	4,150†
Bremen	4,880	1,970	1,920	490
Trieste	6,960	6,260	3,920	3,960
Genoa	2,800	4,820	1,200	1,340
Continent	151,720	133,260	89,880	67,380
Great Britain	48,760	43,200	25,770	27,030
Total	200,480	176,460	115,650	94,410

* The stock of sugar in Holland is in first hands only; in all other countries in first and second hands.

† The stock of coffee in Havre is stated to be only 4,150 tons, against 16,400 on the 31st July, a reduction of 12,000 tons during the month. This reduction, however, is not an actual one, but arises from the payment of duty in anticipation on a very large quantity which is thus taken out of the stock in bond; the return is therefore fallacious, but we are obliged to adopt it.

Annexed is Mr Helmuth Schwartze's circular:—Since the departure of the last mail on the 9th ultimo, the Franco-German conflict has raged uninterruptedly, accompanied by fearful loss of life on both sides. The short vision of peace has vanished, and with the present embittered state of the combatants' minds, many months must, it is feared, elapse ere Europe may be at rest again. The demand for fine wools must, under the circumstances, be considered comparatively good. Transactions, which though not large in themselves, yet embracing on the whole several thousand bales, have taken place at rates about equal to those ruling at the close of last auctions; while wools of low quality, suitable for military purposes, command a good deal of inquiry. The next series of colonial wool sales here will most probably open on the 27th instant. Up to date the arrivals are—Sydney, 37,457 bales; Port Phillip, 11,291; Adelaide, 4,418; Van Diemen's Land, 1,391; New Zealand, 30,566; Swan River, 366; Cape, about 30,850—total, 116,339 bales; which, with the parcels held over from last sales, say 64,000, and about 32,100 still afloat, will bring the total up to about 202,439 bales. With such a quantity, and the fact that consumption all over the continent has greatly fallen off, while large parcels of Buenos Ayres and Australian wool have been sent over from France to swell the lists for sale in this country, one cannot but look for somewhat sluggish competition and lower prices, especially as the support from France is likely to be very slight indeed. Whatever the issue of the continental struggle may be, it is certain that both France and Germany must suffer greatly, and for a very considerable period will the effect be felt in more or less severity. It is possible that a momentary reaction may take place on the termination of the war, but it will doubtless be short-lived, and sheep farmers will do well to prepare themselves for a lengthened continuance of depressed rates.

Messrs T. J. and T. Powell thus report the state of the leather trade:—The leather market of September has shown scarcely any change during the month, the tone on the whole has been quiet; the depression which the continuance of the war on the continent has produed in trade generally has not been unfelt in the leather market; while no demand of importance, incidental to the war, has at present arisen to counteract the influence. The supplies of leather have, however, been moderate, and the demand has fully kept pace with them, so that prices have been steady and stocks have not accumulated. Prospectively the demand for home consumption may be estimated at a full average, and it is quite possible that the countries in Europe now in arms may shortly be under the necessity of obtaining supplies from England. Raw goods—The imports of the month show an increase in sole leather hides, some cargoes of South American hides having been diverted from the continent, and others imported from Havre; but the relaxation of the blockade of some of the German ports has given rise to more demand for East India hides, for which advanced prices have been paid. The stocks generally are moderate.

Mr L. Th. van Houten thus reviews the Dutch tin trade during the past month:—The prolongation of the war between France and Germany has greatly checked business in our metal market, and although the prospects of peace were considered at one time to be somewhat improved, the tendency of the market still continues towards further inactivity. Banca tin was sold during the month from 75½fl to 74½fl on the spot, but only small parcels changed hands, as the demand was exceedingly limited. For delivery, ex next sale, from 72fl to 71½fl was paid. Billiton tin was scarce during the month, on the spot was paid from 74fl to 73fl, and parcels to arrive from 72fl to 70½fl according to date of sailing. The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland on the 30th September from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Import in Sept. ....slabs	9,139	20,844	18,746
Previously this year	129,851	45,036	66,563
Total 9 months	138,990	65,880	85,309
Deliveries in Sept.	6,226	10,399	12,170
Previously this year	84,939	64,173	86,147
Total 9 months	91,165	74,572	98,317
Stock second hand	48,546	70,948	65,892
Unsold stock	122,932	61,633	111,241
Total stock	171,478	132,581	177,133
Stock of Billiton	4,000	10,714	6,209
Import in Sept.	4,000	8,075	4,300
Delivered and shipped in Sept.	1,698	3,475	4,550
Quotation Sept. 30... Banca	74½fl	78½fl	54fl
Quotation Sept. 30... Billiton	73½fl	77½fl	53½fl

The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 18,100 peculs, equal to 1,131 tons, against 21,300 peculs, equal to 1,331 tons, last year. The estimated quantity of Billiton tin now afloat is 10,271 peculs, equal to 642 tons, against 6,865 peculs, equal to 429 tons, last year.

The annexed is dated New York, Sept. 24:—There is very little change in the commercial situation, the volume of business in most departments being about as large as could be expected, considering the many impediments to activity which are encountered in the general markets. The leading manufactures adapted to the season are moderately active, and there is a fair business in those raw materials which constitute the basis of manufactures. The same is true of most commodities which come under the head of prime necessities. The export trade, outside of a few of the leading agricultural staples, is slow, the decline in gold and the unsettled condition of Exchange, together with the influence of the European war, operating against the shipping merchants. The recent heavy decline in cotton has led to an active export movement in the staple, there being not less than sixteen thousand bales under engagement to go forward by the Liverpool steamers, not counting that on board of the ships to sail to-day. Monetary affairs remain easy, and it looks now as though the long expected stringency had been indefinitely postponed. Although the bank resources are moderate, there appears to be no scarcity of funds, and the increased purchase of bonds by the Treasury is calculated to augment the supply. Call loans are freely put out at 5 to 6 per cent., while the discount rates for approved mercantile paper remain 7 to 9 per cent. Gold is off a little, the principal element of weakness being the free offerings of exchange at concessions from the regular rates. The extreme range since our last has been 113¼ to 113⅞, the inside quotation being the lowest point reached since the outbreak of the European war.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—OCTOBER 6.

The cotton market was quiet and heavy on Friday, but with an increased demand in the early part of the week, particularly from the trade, some advance ensued. Yesterday and to-day there has been more desire to sell, and prices have generally declined from the rates current on Thursday last. Sea Island continues in limited demand, and prices are about 1d per lb lower in the fortnight for the common and medium qualities. American has been in good request, and was slightly dearer, but to-day has again been freely offered, and closes with the quotations of last week barely supported. New York advices to the 5th instant quote middling Upland 16¼ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 8 5/16d per lb, by steamer. Brazil has been freely offered, and is partially ⅛d per lb lower. Egyptian continues pressed for sale at irregular prices, and quotations are reduced ⅛d per lb. East India has been dull throughout the week, being very freely offered, and prices close about ⅛d lower.

In cotton "to arrive" several sales have been made in American the latest quotations being—American, basis of middling, from any port, November-December shipment, with deposits, 8d; Savannah, shipping, with deposits, 8d; Charleston or Savannah, October-November shipment, 8d; Charleston, ship named, 8d per lb.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 78,340 bales, of which 2,610 are on speculation and 13,570 declared for export, leaving 62,160 bales to the trade.

OCTOBER 7.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 10,000 bales; the market without change.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 6. 1869 bales	1870 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 6. 1869 bales	1870 bales
American	800392	1302809	106017	94489
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	627754	494123	64813	47189
East India, China, & Japan	899682	684328	235062	168059
Total	2327828	2188260	406892	309687

Stock, Oct. 6. 1869 bales	1870 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to Oct. 6. 1869 bales	18 0 bales
459250	537710	1829950	1990690

The above figures show:—

	Bales
An increase of import compared with the samedate last year of	153,430
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of	160,650
A decrease of actual export of	97,210
An increase of stock of	78,460

In speculation there is a decrease of 240,060 bales. The imports this week have amounted to 90,203 bales, and the quantity of American cotton afloat for the United Kingdom (including cable advices to Oct. 1) is estimated at 23,000 bales. The actual exports have been 11,631 bales.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1869 Mid.	Same period 1869 Fair.	Same period 1869 Good
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	12	15	17	20	26	48	23	25	30
Upland	7	8¾	...	...	...	...	12⅜	...	...
Mobile	7	8¾	...	...	...	...	12⅜	...	...
New Orleans	7	9	...	...	...	...	12⅜	...	...
Pernambuco	7¾	8⅝	8¾	9	9½	11½	12½	12⅝	13½
Bahia, &c.	...	8½	8½	8½	8¾	...	11½	11¾	12½
Maranham	...	8¾	9½	9⅝	9⅞	12	12	12½	13½
Egyptian	5	6½	9¾	10½	10⅞	11½	9½	12½	14
Smyrna	...	6¾	7½	7¾	8½	8¾	8½	10	11
W. India, &c.	...	...	8¾	9½	10	11½	11	12⅜	12¾
Peruvian	6½	8	9½	9½	10	10½	11½	12½	13
African	...	6¾	7⅜	7½	8½	...	...	10½	...
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	7¾	7⅞	8	...	...	10⅛	10½
Broach	...	5	6½	7½	7¾	8¾	8¾	9½	10½
Dhollerah	...	5	6⅛	6¾	7	7½	7½	9⅝	10
Oomrawuttee	4½	5	6½	7	7½	8⅝	8⅝	9½	10½
Mangarole	4½	4¾	6½	6¾	6½	...	...	8¼	...
Comptah	4½	4¾	6⅛	6⅝	...	...	...	8¼	9½
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	6¾	7½	...	...	...	9½	9⅝
Western	...	...	6½	6¾	...	...	...	9	..
Bengal	...	...	6¾	6¾	7½	...	...	8	8¾

PRICES CURRENT.—October 8, 1868

Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1867 Mid.	Same period 1867 Fair.	Same period 1867 Good.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	22	24	26	28	30	60	16	17	30
Upland	9¾	10¾	11½	...	...	...	8½	...	...
Mobile	9¾	10⅝	11½	...	...	...	8½	...	...
New Orleans	10	10⅞	12	...	...	...	8½	...	...
Pernambuco	...	10½	10⅝	11	11½	12½	8	8½	9½
Bahia, &c.	...	9½	10	10½	10¾	...	7½	8	8½
Maranham	...	10½	10⅝	11	11½	12½	8	8½	9½
Egyptian	7	8½	11¾	13	15	19	6½	9¾	11¾
Smyrna	7	7¾	8½	8¾	9½	9½	6	6½	7½
W. India, &c.	...	9½	10½	10½	10¾	12½	7	8	8¾
Peruvian	8¾	9½	10⅝	10½	10¾	11½	7½	8	9
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	8⅝	8½	8½	9	5½	6¾	...
Broach	6½	7	8½	8½	8¾	9½	5	6	...
Dhollerah	6½	6¾	7½	8½	8½	8¾	5	5¾	...
Oomrawuttee	*6½	7	7½	8½	8½	9	5	5¾	...
Mangarole	6	6¾	7⅜	7½	...	...	4¾	5½	...
Comptah	6	6½	7½	7¾	8	...	5	6½	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	7½	8	...	...	...	6	...
Western	...	...	7½	7¾	...	...	...	5¾	...
Bengal	...	6	6¾	7¾	7½	...	4	4¾	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LONDON—October 6.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

During the week only a very small business has been transacted, and prices at the close show a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb, both on the spot and for arrival.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Ord. to Mid. per lb	Mid. Fair. per lb	Fair to Good Fair. per lb	Good to Fine. per lb	Quotations of Fair. same 1869.	Quotations of Fair. time 1868.
	d d	d	d d	d d	d	d
Surat—Sawginned	... @...	6¾	7⅜ @ 7⅞	8 @..	10¼	8¾
Broach	... 5	6	6¾ 7¼	7¼ 8¾	9½	8¼
Dhollerah	... 5	6	6⅛ 6¾	7 7½	9⅝	7½
Oomrawuttee	4½ 5	6	6¾ 7	7¼ 8⅜	9⅝	7⅞
Mangarole	4½ 4¾	5½	6¼ 6¾	6¾ ...	8⅞	7¼
Comptah	4½ 4¾	5¾	6⅝ 6¾	... ...	8⅞	7½
Madras—Tinnevelly	... ...	6½	7 7½	7¼ ...	9	7⅜
Northern and Western	... ...	6½	6½ 7¼	... ...	9	7¼
Coconada	... ...	...	6¾ 7	... ...	8¾	7½
Coimbatore and Salem	... ...	6¼	6¾ 7½	7½ 8	9	7¾
Scinde	... ...	6	6½ 7	... ...	8½	6¾
Bengal	... ...	5¾	6¼ 7	7¼ 7⅜	8	6¾
Rangoon	... ...	6	6½ 7	... ...	8½	6½
West India, &c.	... ...	8	8½ 9	9½ 10½	11¾	9¾
Brazil	... ...	8½	8¾ 9	9½ ...	12½	10
Smyrna and Greek	... ...	7	7½ 7¾	8½ 8¾	10	8½
African	... ...	6¾	7½ 7½	.. ...	10½	9½
Australian and Fiji	... ...	8	8½ 9	9½ ...	11¾	9½
Do Sea Island kinds	... ...	10	14 18	20 23	...	...
Tahiti	... ...	12	16 18	20 28	20	18

Cotton Afloat to Europe on October 7.

From	London. bales.	Liverpool. bales.	Coast, for orders. bales.	Foreign ports. bales.	Total 1870. bales.	Total 1869. bales.
Bombay	...	227984	4725	9033	241742	206716
Kurrachee	252	5014	...	500	5746	2552
Madras	17512	...	...	1036	18548	72051
Ceylon and Tuticorin	16937	...	...	200	17137	45567
Calcutta	4001	4606	...	4030	12637	51261
Rangoon	1465	273	60	...	1798	...
1870	40147	237877	4785	14799	297608	...
1869	126897	200218	6358	44674	...	378147

Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of East India, China, and Japan Cotton in London.

	Surat & Scinde. bales.	Madras. bales.	Tinnivelly. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	*Total. bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 6, 1870	5163	42354	27151	25211	...	113934
— — 1869	1524	98208	69992	28708	...	210207
— — 1868	9649	11037	...	34924	...	170123
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Oct. 6, 1870	5303	97725	56478	33459	...	200315
— — 1869	3714	227975	...	51985	...	295059
— — 1868	8306	132067	...	37900	327	191393
Stock, Oct. 6, 1870	5108	9935	1938	9237	...	35963
— 1869	708	25220	20240	7740	...	56440
— 1868	6225	46305	...	22539	4	82767

* Including other kinds.

Sales to arrive—250 bales Tinnivelly, at 7d, July sailing, for good fair; 200 bales Dhollerah, at 7⅛d, July-August shipment, for fair new—total, 450 bales.

NEW YORK.—Sept. 23.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Sept. 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 38,567 bales, against 17,980 bales last week, 11,104 bales the previous week, and 6,868 bales three weeks since. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,755 bales, of which 7,750 were to Great Britain and 5 bales to the continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 72,426 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:—

Week ending Sept. 23.	Exported to Great Britain.	Exported to Continent.	Total this week.	Same week 1869.	Stock. 1870.	Stock. 1869.
New Orleans	2184	...	2184	637	17215	19708
Mobile	...	...	...	...	116·1	7844
Charleston	...	...	...	...	5838	4891
Savannah	...	...	...	...	9193	12635
Texas	...	...	...	...	5099	2050
New York	5316	...	5316	6348	15000	10222
All other ports	250	5	255	230	8400	5585
Total	7750	5	7755	7215	72428	61935
Total since Sept. 1	18127	1499	19626	12098	...	...

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 540 bales, while the stocks to-night are 10,491 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from September 1 to Sept. 16, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:—

Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1, and Stocks on hand.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1869.	Exported since September 1 to Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	Shipments to Northrn. Ports.	Stock.
N. Orleans	6231	9343	1328	1494	...	2822	7776	17565
Mobile	2273	4614	...	...	...	...	861	9964
Charleston	6172	5755	...	...	...	...	5236	2199
Savannah	8589	15209	...	...	...	...	7766	4695
Texas	1269	2573	...	...	...	...	975	4440
New York	1671	85	8922	...	...	8922	...	11000
Florida	82	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Carolina	689	1620	...	...	...	...	431	258
Virginia	2196	3551	...	...	...	...	1604	598
Other ports	724	440	27	...	5	32	...	3250
Total this year	29897	...	10377	1494	5	11776	24648	55955
Total last year	...	43495	2416	2303	164	4883	23720	30691

The market the first half of the week was forced down by the free arrivals of the new crop at this port and the sales of the same from the dock, with liberal offerings to arrive within a few days, aided by a decline in gold. Lower prices here, however, brought our quotations within the Liverpool rates, thus permitting the execution of foreign orders, so that considerable business was done by shippers until Thursday, when the cable prices gave way, slightly checking the export movement. Holders here, however, at first showed no disposition to meet the views of foreign buyers by any further concessions, the amount offering from the dock being materially reduced, while the stock here was small and spinners' wants considerable, and likely to be larger as soon as the mills are better supplied with water, as our goods trade is active this autumn. Besides, there has been a general disposition to await the issue of the peace negotiations in Europe. Very many think that with peace there will be a material advance in prices; and this opinion, whether right or wrong, has had its influence in checking the decline in the quotations. To-day, however, with continued dull accounts from Liverpool, and the rumours with regard to peace negotiations unfavourable, our market has further fallen off, and the close was quiet and weak at 18c for middling Uplands. For forward delivery prices now so much more nearly approximate prices for cotton on the spot that pretty much the same influences are affecting the market. The movement during the week has been fair, but considerably less than during previous

weeks, until to-day, when there was more activity with lower prices for the early months. The close was about ¼c off from last Friday for September and October, but fully up for the later months. Sales of this description reach 15,400 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 5,300 bales were for September—1,200 at 17¾, 600 at 17⅞, 300 at 17⅝, 1,200 at 17½, 300 at 17 11/16, 1,500 at 17⅜, and 200 at 17 7/16; 5,400 bales October—500 at 17, 200 at 17⅛, 2,000 at 16¾, 2,500 at 16⅞, 100 at 16 9/16, and 100 at 16⅝; 2,400 bales for November—800 at 16⅝, 400 at 16¾, 100 at 16½, and 200 at 16 9/16; 800 bales for December—all at 16½; 300 bales for January—100 at 16½, and 200 at 16⅝; 100 bales for February at 16⅝; 200 bales for May at 17; 200 bales for November and December at 16⅝; also, 750 bales for November, average middling, f.o.b. at New Orleans—250 at 16⅜, and 500 on private terms; and 150 bales low middling, f.o.b. at Charleston, on private terms. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 10,085 bales, including 1,761 bales to arrive, of which 4,357 bales were taken by spinners, 883 bales on speculation, 5,565 bales for export. The following are the closing quotations:—

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
	c c	c c	c c	c c
Ordinary.....per lb	13¼ @ ...	13¾ @ ...	14 @ ...	14¼ @ ...
Good ordinary	16⅛ ...	16½ ...	17 ...	17½ ...
Low middling	17⅛ ...	17¾ ...	18 ...	18⅛ ...
Middling	18 ...	18⅛ ...	18½ ...	18¾ ...
Good middling	18¾ ...	19 ...	19⅛ ...	19½ ...

STOCKS OF COTTON AT INTERIOR TOWNS.—Below we give the figures received to-night, showing the stocks of cotton at the interior ports at the close of business to-day, and add those for last week and the corresponding periods of last year for comparison:—

	1870.		1869.	
	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Augusta, Ga.	3,275	1,335	1,775	1,470
Columbus, Ga.	2,024	1,588	1,945	1,575
Macon, Ga.	3,320	1,940	2,740	2,013
Montgomery, Ala.	1,244	1,485	2,945	1,430
Selma, Ala.	2,300	2,116	100	70
Memphis, Tenn.	1,362	2,810	689	271
Nashville, Tenn.	2,000	1,997	53	8
Total	15,595	13,268	10,247	6,837

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have increased during the week 2,327 bales, and that they are now 5,348 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 4,708 bales, against 1,738 bales last week. Below we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:—

EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) from NEW YORK since Sept. 1, 1870.

Exported to—	Week ending Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 23.	Total to date.	Same time previous year.
Liverpool	1599	2476	1738	4708	8922	2261
Other British ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to Great Britain	1599	2476	1738	4708	8922	2261
Havre	...	...	...	...	...	2308
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total French	...	...	...	...	...	2308
Bremen and Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total to North Europe	...	...	...	...	...	100
Spain, Oporto, Gibraltar, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Spain, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	1599	2476	1738	4708	8922	4664

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1870:—

Receipts—	New York. This week.	Since Sep. 1.	Boston. This week.	Since Sep. 1.	Philadelphia. This week.	Since Sep. 1.	Baltimore. This week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans	4258	13790	783	1763	66	66	...	...
Texas	335	1548	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savannah	4729	10355	475	1251	483	981	186	247
Mobile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	3365	8445	...	...	...	172	181	474
North Carolina	307	677	...	10	44	47	45	45
Virginia	601	1180	416	698	...	...	256	535
Northern Ports	43	98	468	2667	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, &c.	515	2186	128	633	113	264	288	356
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total this year	14153	38279	2265	7019	706	1530	956	1657
Total last year	15877	26618	351	1920	987	1146	1126	1862

—New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—According to Messrs Moffat, Davidis, and Co.'s report, the week's receipt of cotton at all United States' ports have been 56,000 bales, and since the 1st of September 125,000 bales. Shipments to England, 10,000 bales; to France and the continent, none. Total since the 1st of September, 32,000 bales. Stock at all ports, 108,000 bales. Middling Upland, 7⅝d, cost and freight, per steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The receipts of cotton during the last four days have been 33,000 bales. Export to Great Britain, 1,000 bales, and to France and the continent none. Middling Upland, 7⅞d, cost and freight, per steamer.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 6.—Our market generally has been flat throughout the week, the only exception to this has been 39-inch shirtings for the East, which have been dealt in largely; also certain classes of spring goods bought by the calico printers in anticipation of the usual demand for such goods early in next year. In consequence of these rather heavy sales of shirtings, spinners have bought more freely of cotton for some days, hence a hardening tendency in the cotton market and here also. The wants of spinners for the present are evidently supplied, and there is consequently now less demand for cotton, and our market, which at one time tended upwards, is again quieter with prices slightly in favour of buyers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Oct. 6, 1870	Corresponding week in 1869	1868	1867	1866	1865
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair .....per lb	...	...	0 11½	...	1 4	2 2
Ditto, good fair	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco fair	0 8¾	1 0½	0 10½	0 8½	1 4½	2 0½
Ditto, good fair	0 9	1 0¾	0 11	0 9	1 5½	2 1
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 2	1 3	1 1¾	1 0½	1 9	2 7
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 1½	1 3½	1 1½	1 0½	1 9	2 6
36-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	5 6	6 0	5 3	5 7½	8 4½	11 0
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	6 7½	8 0	7 0	7 1½	10 6	13 9
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	9 10½	10 10½	10 3	10 0	14 3	18 6
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	11 0	12 6	11 6	11 6	16 3	20 3
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	12 1½	13 3	12 6	12 9	18 3	22 6
39-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	9 3	11 0	9 9	9 3	13 3	17 6

Messrs Alexander Collie and Co. yesterday received the following telegram from Manchester:—The market continues quiet; there have, however, been some sales in China shirtings, and quotations generally the same as current on Tuesday last.

BRADFORD.—There is little change in the wool market. A rather better feeling is apparent, but no appreciable improvement in the amount of business done. Spinners have recently supplied themselves pretty freely with wool. There is, notwithstanding, a moderate amount of business doing, chiefly for the purpose of assorting, in wools of good quality, including wethers and Down ewes, and to some slight extent in low hogs. There is no change to report in either yarns or pieces. Prices are firm.

LEEDS.—The markets in the cloth halls were devoid of any material change. The summer-like weather checks the sale of winter goods, and transactions were confined chiefly to small selections of a miscellaneous character, including a fair proportion of tweeds, coatings, and plain cloths. White goods, in medium and low qualities, sold to a moderate extent. There was no change in prices.

ROCHDALE.—The flannel market was moderately well attended, but their purchases were chiefly of a sorting up character. Still a fair amount of business was done, and late prices were supported. Yorkshire goods also sold to a moderate extent, and at late quotations. Wools were only in slow request, but dealers maintained late prices.

DUNDEE.—Our flax market continues quiet, and the amount of business doing in goods on the spot is unimportant. In prices there is no particular change. Holders generally are very firm, although in some cases they might be disposed to make a slight concession on the prices they require in order to induce business. In jute there has been a fair amount of business passing, and prices are steady. The yarn market continues quiet. Flax yarns are still very dull, but tow kinds move off at about former prices. Jute yarns are in fair demand, and prices are unaltered. There is no improvement in the demand for linens, and manufacturers, although generally pretty fully employed, find difficulty in procuring orders at remunerating prices.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The market for flour and grain the past week has been feverish and unsettled, without any great variation in prices. The receipts of flour have continued liberal, but with a revival of speculative feeling early in the week, good shipping extras were advanced to $5.40 to $5.50; but this advance checked business, and the transactions of the past two or three

days have been mainly at $5.30 to $5.40, and the improvement in the medium and better grades has not been fully sustained. The stock of flour here is large for so early in the season, but receivers assert that arrivals will not be so liberal for some time to come, especially in the better grades. Wheat opened buoyant, with some speculation and a fair export, which, with only moderate receipts, have been sufficient to support prices. Speculation was favoured by a falling off nearly 40 per cent. in the receipts at lake ports, as compared with last year. But this appears to have been exceptionable, and the result of manipulation, for receipts for some days have been quite liberal again. Corn and oats have been taken freely for speculation and consumption, and prices are decidedly higher.

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," September 17.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York	1,917,232	684,279	1,275,319	106,601
In store at Buffalo	345,600	245,700	185,500	97,200
In store at Chicago*	1,3[illegible]0,191	829,939	1,046,684	877,210
In store at Milwaukee	969,000	21,077	103,831	18,832
In store at Toledo	838,718	144,880	263,137	...
In store at Detroit	90,306	3,224	15,357	9,348
In store at Oswego*	282,570	152,469	22,421	100,000
In store at St Louis	135,984	27,327	71,418	1,676
In store at Boston	679	228,756	228,844	25,742
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego	473,816	396,601	285,301	46,771
Afloat on New York Canals for tide water	85[illegible],13[illegible]	411,557	880,354	164,369
Rail shipments for week	71,127	88,229	129,047	1,639,052
Total in store and in transit Sept. 17	7,285,362	3,234,038	4,514,213	191,313
— — cor. week, 1869	3,691,568	4,184,601	1,074,484	...
— — Sept. 10	7,583,103	3,297,447	4,518,195	1,297,535
— — Sept. 3	4,408,008	3,589,136	1,046,547	..
— — Aug. 27, 1870	7,213,632	4,058,893	3,752,410	568,173
— — Aug. 20	7,256,6[illegible]5	4,269,389	3,324,391	350,717
— — Aug. 13	6,660,584	4,797,589	3,088,585	246,123
— — Aug. 6	6,467,240	2,689,533	2,602,06[illegible]	220,746
— — July 30	6,759,769	4,038,928	2,001,321	211,129
— — July 23	6,758,887	4,361,100	1,905,684	202,288
— — July 16	7,870,771	4,648,005	2,291,949	207,896

* Estimated.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Although the transactions on the Corn Exchange have been much restricted throughout the week, prices have been characterised by a certain amount of firmness. Farmers appear to have thrashed out freely of barley in preference to wheat, as the prices of the former are more remunerative at the present time. The receipts of foreign grain have been liberal, while the quantity of produce afloat from the United Kingdom is still large for the time of year. On Monday a fair clearance of the samples of new English wheat was effected, and prices were well supported for both red and white descriptions, but the demand for foreign was confined to American and Russian descriptions, Baltic sorts being held at prices above the bids of millers. Only a moderate quantity of foreign wheat changed hands. Some further shipments have been reported on Belgian account, but this is now a less prominent feature in the trade. It is stated, however, that some of the flour recently exported to France has been sent back again. The wheat crop in France, however, appears to be deficient, and it is probable that extensive shipments would be made from this side if the obstacles to trade which now exist were removed. The deliveries of English wheat and barley have been large; but a considerable portion of the recent arrivals of foreign have been sent into granary. The flour trade has ruled quiet, but without alteration in values. In foreign the demand has been chiefly directed to American barrels.

Spring corn has ruled somewhat inactive. Barley, beans, and peas are without important change; but oats to-day were rather dearer. Maize, on the other hand, has shown a downward tendency in value.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—During the last fortnight, 80 grain and seed laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports of call, viz.:—22 wheat, 36 maize, 5 barley, 3 rye, 1 beans, 1 peas, 6 linseed, 1 cotton-seed, 1 millet-seed, 2 valonea, and 2 sundries. The floating grain and seed trade has continued quiet, without material alteration in prices, though the tendency has been rather downwards. Wheat—Fine cargoes firmly held at fully last week's prices, but inferior sorts have been difficult to sell, even at lower prices. Maize has been in irregular demand, and prices have fluctuated, closing 6d cheaper on the week. Barley in limited demand, at about late rates. Rye—Some business have been done at about last week's prices. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—9 arrived cargoes: Marianopoli, 47s; Ghirka Odessa, 43s; Newcoast Ghirka, 43s 6d; Ghirka Taganrog, 40s 6d to 42s 6d; Caucasian Taganrog, 41s; hard Taganrog, 40; Ghirka Nicolaieff, 46s per 492 lbs. Maize—18 arrived cargoes: Galatz, 29s to 29s 6d; Bessarabian, 29s 6d to 30s per 492 lbs; Danubian, 27s to 29s; Wallachian, 28s; Bulgarian Kustendge, 28s; Foxanian, 28s per 480 lbs. On passage: 1 cargo Odessa, 29s per 492 lbs. Barley—2 arrived cargoes: Azow, 23s; Odessa, 24s per 400 lbs. Rye—3 arrived cargoes: Nicolaieff, 30s 4d½; Azow, 30s 3d; and Odessa, 30s 6d per 480 lbs. On passage: 1 cargo Odessa, 20s 6d per 480 lbs. Linseed—Black Sea and Azow steady, Calcutta drooping. 300 tons East India and Calcutta arrived, at 60s 9d per 410 lbs, and 1 cargo Azow, 57s 6d per 424 lbs. On passage, 200 tons East India and Calcutta, at 60s 3d per 410 lbs. Shipped or to be shipped, 2 cargoes Russian, at 55s 6d, and Azow, 58s 3d per 424 lbs. Rapeseed—Prices are in buyers' favour. 200 tons ordinary brown Calcutta, 62s per 416 lbs. On passage, 200 tons ditto, 61s; 100 tons yellow mixed, 66s 9d per 416 lbs; and 1 cargo cultivated Danubian, 63s 6d per 424 lbs. Shipped or to be shipped, 100 tons yellow mixed, 66s 6d; and 250 tons ordinary brown Calcutta, 60s 9d to 61s per 416 lbs. Cottonseed steady; little offering. 1 arrived cargo, at 9*l* 7s 6d, or 9*l* 6s 3d per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3747	at 49	10
Barley	756	40	0
Oats	...		...

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Malt. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Maize qrs.	Flour. sacks
English & Scotch	1010	2120	...	...	...	...
Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	26590	1630	...	19150	13730	14640 ... arls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	51	53
red	49	52
English, white, new	48	52
red, new	44	47
Danzig and Kœnigsberg, high mixed	56	60
— — mixed	52	54
Rostock and Wismar, new & old	48	50
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	...	...
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	43	47
Common and Sursk	40	42
Kubanka	41	43
Marianopoli and Berdianski	45	46
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	45	46
Australian	50	52
BARLEY—English malting, new	38	42
Scotch malting	40	41
— distilling	27	30
— grinding	25	26
Foreign malting	...	...
— distilling, per 432 lbs	...	...
— grinding	30	34
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	25	26
BEANS—English	43	44
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	40	41
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	40	42
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	35	39
— grey, dun, and maple	35	37
— blue	41	44
Foreign, white boilers	38	40
— feeding	35	36

	s	s
OATS—English, Poland & potato	24	27
— white, feed } — black }	23	27
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	25	30
— Angus and Sandy	25	26
— common	22	24
Irish, potato	24	25
— White feed	20	21
— Black	21	22
Danish	21	22
Swedish	21	22
Russian	18	20
Finland	20	22
Dutch and Hanoverian	19	21
RYE—English	36	38
TARES—English, winter...per qr	72	80
Foreign, large, spring	40	48
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
American, white	...	...
— yellow and mixed	...	...
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrail, yellow	28	29
FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	...	47
Country marks	22	37
Hungarian	35	60
French	...	...
American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	27	28
American superfine to extra superfine	25	27
American common to fine	24	25
OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton £13	14½	
— — round	14	14½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The general tone of the market is more quiet, but a good business has again been done in West India at firmer prices. Reports of a very large European beet crop are confirmed, while the extent of the future supply is doubtful owing to the protracted war. According to official returns the duty payments upon refined to the end of August were about 80 per cent. more than last year, and upon *all kinds* the increase is 51,400 tons for the kingdom. A continuance of large deliveries at this port has led to some diminution in the stock. Sales of West India to yesterday, Thursday, reached 4,300 casks. Barbadoes by auction, 26s to 27s 6d; 810 bags refined grocery Barbadoes at 26s. Crystalised Demerara realised 33s 6d to 35s per cwt. No change can be quoted in other kinds. Manila and low sugars remain quiet. Crystalised of good quality is rather dearer.

Mauritius.—There have not been any public sales, and a limited business done privately on former terms.

Bengal.—1,203 bags good Gurpatta sold at 29s per cwt, duty 5s 3d per cwt.

Foreign.—819 boxes Havana by auction realised 24s to 26s for soft brown. 87 casks 118 barrels Porto Rico sold at 26s 6d to 31s for low to good yellow. 653 bags Egyptian, 27s 9d to 29s 6d. By private contract, 1,600 boxes Havana are reported at 32s per cwt.

Refined.—The market is steady, and there has been a moderate amount of business done in dry goods.

MOLASSES.—120 casks Cuba by auction were withdrawn above the value.

RUM.—The market has become quiet, with limited sales, including Jamaica, at 3s 5d to 3s 8d; Leewards last sold at 1s 9d to 1s 10d for common; and Demerara quoted at 2s to 2s 1d per proof gallon.

COCOA.—There is an inquiry for Grenada, and some business has been done also in other common qualities. 881 bags Trinidad met a steady sale, and the better kinds went rather dearer. Good to fine, 62s to 92s; a few lots very fine, 110s to 120s. The grey to middling qualities chiefly ranged from 51s to 61s. Business has been done in Guayaquil privately at 50s to 53s per cwt.

TEA.—A small sale comprising 9,339 packages was held on Wednesday and 4,871 packages sold, all being "without reserve." Several parcels of new season's Kaisow were brought forward with "reserved prices," and withdrawn. A parcel of common Tayshan Congou in boxes sold at 1s. Good common to fair black leaf sold at 1s to 1s 1d per lb. By private contract, scented capers just arrived per Taeping have been in demand at 1s 6d to 2s 3d. The supply of fine new season's congou is much reduced. Common to fine grades, at 10½d to 1s 0½d per lb, continue to

meet a steady inquiry. Stock in the United Kingdom, 73,750,000 lbs, or 5,750,000 lbs above that of last year.

COFFEE.—There has been a continuance of heavy supplies, but these have chiefly met with buyers, and the export clearances are large. 2,014 casks 2,050 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon chiefly sold without material alteration in prices: pale and grey, 55s to 65s; colory, small berry to middling, 57s to 66s; good middling to fine, 67s to 82s. Good ordinary native has sold by private contract at 47s. 875 bags at auction yesterday were partly disposed of, including bold at 50s 6d to 51s 6d. Of 38 bales 219 half-bales Mocha a few lots sold at 105s to 106s for good. 432 casks 36 barrels 561 bags Courtallum all found buyers at 53s 6d to 64s 6d. 6 casks 1,483 cases 1,501 bags other East India all sold: Wynard and Neilgherry, 56s to 66s colory, 67s 6d to 77s 6d; good ordinary native Malabar, 51s 6d. 206 bags Singapore withdrawn. 4,071 bags Costa Rica chiefly sold at 52s 6d to 58s 6d; low middling to good colory, 60s 6d to 69s 6d. 8 casks 26 barrels Jamaica part sold at 62s 6d to 65s for low middling to middling. 942 bags Guatemala sold at 50s 6d to 57s for pale to fine ordinary. 2,305 bags washed Rio partly sold at 52s 6d to 65s per cwt. The stock is now about equal to that of last year, at the same date.

RICE.—The business on the spot has been limited in extent. A parcel of Asksoolie sold at 10s 3d. Two floating cargoes of Necrancie Arracan have sold at 9s 6d and 9s 9d per cwt, continental terms. The market is very flat.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to Oct. 1, with STOCKS on hand.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Imports ....tons	49100	58200	53360	11560
Deliveries	55480	47640	40760	31600
Stock	43400	43230	29160	9760

SAGO.—200 boxes by auction part sold at 18s for small grain. 569 bags were chiefly taken in at 16s 6d to 17s 6d. A few lots bold realised 19s 6d to 20s per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—1,600 bags were chiefly taken in; a few lots of fine Singapore selling at 3¼d to 3½d. 150 barrels Rio taken in at 4½d per lb.

PEARL TAPIOCA.—375 bags Singapore partly sold at 19s 6d to 21s per cwt.

SPICES.—The public sales yesterday went off without much alteration in prices. 179 bags good shot Malabar pepper part sold at 6d, 265 bags Alleppy at 5¾d to 5½d, 453 bags Singapore at 5¼d, and 520 bags Trang at 5¼d. Privately common Penang has sold at 5d to 5⅛d, including some in course of landing. To arrive, 4⅞d to 5d, and Singapore, 5⅛d. The stock is unusually small. 360 bags Singapore white pepper sold at 6¼d, and there is not much inquiry by private contract, despite the relatively high value of black. 17 cases Penang nutmegs part sold, 98 to the pound, 2s to 2s 1d. 15 cases Penang mace were taken in at 3s 2d to 3s 3d. Pimento is rather dearer, imports having fallen off. 200 bags sold at 2d to 2¼d per lb. There have not been any public sales of cloves. 169 cases Japan cassia taken in at 42s to 46s. 360 cases Cochin ginger chiefly met with buyers at 36s to 46s for ordinary to fair unscraped. 495 barrels, &c., Jamaica all sold: small and low, 32s to 37s; good ordinary to middling bold, 38s to 56s; fine, 79s to 130s per cwt for small lots, being in some instances firmer rates.

SALTPETRE.—The market remains quiet, and prices about the same as last quoted. During the week 900 bags have sold on the spot, including 17 to 18 per cent., refraction at 25s. Some good quality also disposed of, but no prices given. 50 tons have sold to arrive at 27s per cwt usual conditions, but this price could not be obtained now.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to Oct. 1, with STOCKS on hand.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Imported ....tons	8122	7640	5470	6800
Total delivered	10950	7200	7550	9176
Stock	2040	4530	6100	8390

COCHINEAL.—At the public sales on Wednesday, about half the quantity brought forward found buyers: 1,754 bags Teneriffe realised steady rates for silvers, viz., 2s 5d to 2s 8d. Blacks obtained 2s 5d to 2s 11d up to 4s for a few lots fine, the common qualities showing fully 1d decline. 457 bags Honduras silvers, without material alteration, except for the lower qualities, which were rather cheaper, from 2s 5d to 2s 10d; pasty, 2s 3d to 2s 5d. Black: low to fine, 2s 5d to 3s 5d. Mexican steady: silver, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; black, 2s 5d to 2s 6d per lb.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales, which commence on Tuesday next, will contain 12,941 chests. No business this week.

OTHER DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Arrivals of tumeric are large. 4,695 bags Bengal by auction only partly sold at easier rates, viz., 18s to 18s 3d. 241 bales Bengal safflower part sold at 7*l* 10s to 9*l* 7s 6d for low and ordinary. Good to fine bought in up to 14*l*. 850 bales Gambier part sold at 16s for common block. Small sales of Cutch at 19s 6d to 20s per cwt. There is a considerable quantity just arrived.

METALS.—The tendency of prices has been downwards, and the market is inactive owing to an absence of speculative demand. Tin has been inactive, pending the Dutch sale to be held to-day. During the week business has been done in straits at 124*l* and 121*l*, ex ship, for some now landing. English, 123*l* to 124*l*. The stock of spelter in London is 3,107 tons, against 1,500 tons last year, and 890 tons in 1868. Silesian, 17*l* 10s sellers. Other foreign, 17*l* to 17*l* 5s, and the market continues quiet. English copper (the price of which has for some time past been nominal) is officially reduced 3*l*, current qualities ranging from 68*l* to 73*l*. Chili has sold at a further and rather heavy decline, as low as 60*l* 10s to 61*l* being accepted. Burra and Walaroo, 69*l* 10s to 70*l* per ton. English lead is dull. Scotch pig iron declined to 51s, but is now at 51s 3d per ton cash.

JUTE.—A fair amount of business has been done for arrival on former terms, but the demand is not active owing to the advices of liberal shipments. The sales afloat have been at prices ranging from 16*l* 15s to 24*l* 5s per ton. Transactions on the spot are limited in extent.

HEMP.—414 bales Coconada by auction sold at 19*l* to 20s 5s. 136 tons Petersburg part sold—clean, at 32*l* 5s per ton. Small sales of Manila at steady prices.

LINSEED.—The market remains quiet. Calcutta seed, 60s 6d to 60s 9d, and 60s 6d afloat. Black Sea off the coast has sold at 57s 6d per quarter.

OILS.—Olive has been firm. Small transactions are reported in common kinds on former terms. Fish oils have been neglected. Sperm has sold under 82*l* per tun. Seal and other kinds remain dull. Linseed is lower, viz., 30*l* to 30*l* 5s on the spot. Rape steady. English brown, 41*l* to 41*l* 10s; October to December, 40*l* 10s to 41*l*; first three months of next year, 40*l*. Refined quoted 43*l* 10s; foreign, 46*l* to 46*l* 10s. Cocoanut firm. Ceylon, 38*l* to 39*l*; Cochin, 43*l* to 44*l*; palm, of which the supply keeps moderate, is held at 39*l* 10s per ton for fine Lagos; and other qualities in proportion.

PETROLEUM.—American refined, 1s 5¾d to 1s 6¼d per gallon, and the demand limited.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits, American, 27s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The improvement in this market noticed last week has not been quite maintained, and a quiet tone now prevails. Petersburg, 43s to 43s 3d; October to December, the same; January to March, 43s 9d; old on the spot, 42s 9d. There will be a fair supply of Australian brought to auction this afternoon. The deliveries continue good.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

	1867. casks.	1868. casks.	1869. casks.	1870. casks.
Stock this day	14,265	26,031	17,301	30,156
Delivered last week	1,951	2,679	2,126	2,090
Ditto from 1st June	23,087	33,511	31,967	37,028
Arrived last week	332	4,993	1,344	4,619
Ditto from 1st June	18,721	38,297	19,151	34,924
Price of Y.C.	44s 9d	47s 9d	48s 6d	43s 9d
Price of Town	45s 9d	50s 3d	49s 6d	45s 0d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market was steady to-day. 1,154 casks West India sold, including some parcels by auction. 204 casks French partly met with buyers at 23s 6d to 25s for soft brown. 943 bags washed Madras Jaggery realised 16s 3d.

COFFEE.—816 casks 412 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon by auction sold steadily at previous quotations. 1,095 cases 1,771 bags East India partly met with buyers at irregular prices. 169 casks of Porto Rico withdrawn. 579 bags Guatemala sold at 51s to 52s. 201 bags Costa Rica at 58s to 59s 6d.

RICE.—2,728 bags Bengal by auction were taken in at 10s 6d to 11s. 4,988 bags Madras at 9s 9d to 10s.

SALTPETRE.—988 bags Bengal by auction were bought in.

PEPPER.—Penang sold at 4 13/16d to 5d per lb to arrive.

TIN.—Straits advanced to 127*l* as the Dutch sale went better than expected. Banca quoted 131*l* per ton.

OIL.—369 casks Ceylon cocoa nut sold at 37s 6d to 38s 9d. 175 casks palm part sold at 37s 6d to 39s per cwt.

TALLOW.—Town unaltered. 1,215 casks Australian by auction this afternoon chiefly sold at rather lower prices, from 41s to 42s 9d. 225 casks South American partly sold at 41s; the bulk taken in. 100 casks North American part sold at 41s to 41s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is better for most descriptions of goods. Dutch crushed continues firm at previous rates.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants are in better demand to-day, and business, though small, is carried on with a little better spirit. Valencias are steady, but large arrivals are handy.

GREEN FRUIT.—There port of Messrs Keeling and Hunt states that the market is lively, arrivals of Almeria grapes are large, those from Lisbon of a diminished character. Naples and Malaga lemons firm, and prices well supported. French walnuts improved in value. Black Spanish nuts of the new crop daily expected. Barcelona cleared from the market.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The market is quiet, no change. Moderate inquiry from the home trade.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The market continues dull; prices without alteration.

FLAX.—Market dull.

HEMP.—Market firmer, and more business doing at advancing prices. Manila also firm.

TOBACCO.—The market for North American tobacco continues quiet, and only retail sales are effected. Holders are firm for all descriptions, the last import having turned out extremely mixed in colour, and the whole of the tobacco more or less frosted. In other growths the demand has been moderate. Suitable classes command full rates.

METALS.—A general dearth of business still prevails. Copper has been reduced in price by the principal smelters, but without causing any material increase in orders. Tin—The autumn sale in Holland has taken place to-day, the average price being 75¼ florins, which is considerably above what was generally expected.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	45	0
Fat by ditto	2	1
Yellow Russian ditto	44	6
Melted stuff	32	0
Rough ditto	16	0
Greaves	19	0
Good drogs	6	0

Imports for the week 2,096 casks.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,245 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 13,210; in 1868, 8,617; in 1867, 10,466; and in 1866, 8,451 head.

The cattle trade to-day was depressed in consequence of the large quantities of dead meat sent through the Smithfield market. This influx is owing to the compulsory slaughter of foreign animals at the waterside; and the temporary arrangements being very incomplete, importers have been compelled in many instances, to dispose of the carcases through Smithfield on their own account. This course will probably be

adopted so long as the present restrictions remain in force. The show of cattle was moderately extensive, and in addition to the number exhibited here, there were about 1,000 head at the wharves. The general quality of the animals was inferior, and trade ruled dull at drooping prices, particularly for coarse beasts, which were much lower. Prime animals, however, commanded late rates, in consequence of their scarcity. The top price for choice Scots and crossbreds was 5s 10d per 8 lbs. The sheep market was quiet and without material change. Supplies were fairly numerous, but the condition of the animals was inferior. Trade ruled dull, but last Monday's values were maintained for all descriptions. Best Southdown half-bred wethers sold at 5s 10d per 8 lbs. Calves changed hands to a fair extent on former terms. Pigs were unaltered in value.

SUPPLIES ON SALE.

	Oct. 4, 1869.	Oct. 3, 1870
Beasts	4,621	3,375
Sheep	14,705	19,130
Calves	206	345
Pigs	110	200

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	to	3	4	Inferior mutton	3	4	to	3	8
Middling ditto	3	6		4	4	Middling ditto	3	8		4	4
Prime large ditto	4	4		4	8	Prime ditto	4	8		5	0
Prime small ditto	4	8		4	10	Large pork	3	4		3	8
Veal	4	4		4	10	Small pork	5	0		5	8

HOP MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—Although a fair amount of business has been transacted in good qualities, the abundance of the supply has had a depressing effect upon prices, and less money has occasionally been accepted. Old qualities have been neglected.—Mid. and East Kent, 50s to 140s; Weald of Kent, 50s to 80s; Sussex, 45s to 70s; Farnham and Country, 75s to 126s; and old, 20s to 50s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, Oct. 7.—The arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by rail have been extensive. Business has progressed heavily, and prices have ruled as under :—Shaws, 60s to 70s; Regents, 40s to 90s; and Rocks, 40s to 60s per ton.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—There has been a fair inquiry this week, resulting in a moderate amount of business at current rates, and the tone of our market has consequently assumed a more cheerful aspect.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—There was a better attendance at this market to-day, and more free sales of white and red wheat, which were a penny per cental in advance. Flour was quiet, without change. Beans and peas were steady, at late rates. Grinding barley was scarce and dearer. Moderate inquiry for oats. Oatmeal was at fair prices. Indian corn was 3d per quarter cheaper, but there was little business doing. Imports:—Wheat, 14,499 qrs; oats, 1,477; Indian corn, 15,678; flour, 207 sacks 3,107 barrels.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, Oct. 9.—There was not a large show of wheat at this market to-day, for the season of the year. Factors held out for the extreme prices of last week, and business passing was only to a moderate extent. Barley was 1s cheaper, and secondary sorts were difficult to sell. Beans and oats were dull.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, October 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward John Bath, High street, Whitechapel, printer.
Joseph Frith, Trinity square, Tower hill, hotel keeper.
Thomas Stafford Gowland, Eastbourne, Sussex, bookseller.
John Hill, Liverpool, metal broker.
John Lawson, jun., Whitstable, Kent, builder.
William Lord, Oldham, cotton waste dealer.
John Michell, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, draper.
John Potts and James Cliff, Liverpool, brewers.
Joseph Rylands, Kingston-upon-Hull, cotton spinner.
James Ruane, Sale, Cheshire, coach proprietor.
Robert Sinclair, West Barnet, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Andrew Blackwood, West Calder, potato merchant.
James Murray, and W. H. Murray, Glasgow, warehousemen.
David Ranken, Edinburgh, watchmaker.
Thomas Brown, Glasgow, contractor.
Alexander Munro, Wick, Caithness-shire, fish curer.
Thomas Jacobs and Abraham Jacobs, Glasgow, picture frame makers.
Arthur Randolphe, Glasgow, yarn merchant.
William Davidson and James Davidson, Nairn, builders.
John Mackay, Cromarty, merchant.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Morriss, Silchester road, Notting hill, bedstead manufacturer.
James Carter, Elm road, Camden town, builder.
Charles Wild, Hatton garden, dealer in precious stones.
Frederick Baker and Robert Baker, Old Market plain, Lowestoft, iron and brass founders.
John Fetherston, Henley-in-Arden.
Benjamin Taylor, Chadderton, iron turner.
James Wills, New Market place, Saint Helen's, grocer.
Thomas Welch, Liverpool, merchant.
Henry Powney, Leicester, elastic web manufacturer.
John Cripps, Filkins, alehouse keeper.
John Edgar Clark, East Stonehouse, licensed victualler.
William Henry Roberts, Newton Abbot, draper.
George Kime, Great Grimsby, grocer.
John Brown and Charles Leach, Halifax, joiners and builders.
Benjamin Matthewman, the younger, Milton street, Sheffield, stone dealer.
Joseph Edmondson, Barnard John Ward Whitehead, and John Barrowcliff Albery, Blackburn, drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Chalmers, New City road, Glasgow, baker.
William Duncan and Co., Forres, drapers.
William Adams and Co., Montrose, grain and flour merchants.
T. and A. Scouller, Kilmarnock, saw millers.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. First half 1869.	Dividend per cent. Second half 1869.	Dividend per cent. First half 1870.	Name of Railway	Week ending.	Receipts: Passengers, parcels, &c.	Receipts: Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Receipts: Total Receipts.	Same week 1869	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1870	Miles open in 1869
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1870	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
681,461	15,143	...	...	0 12 6	Belfast and County Down ...	Sept. 25	565 0 0	283 0 0	848 0 0	843	19	44½	44½
1,157,771	11,588	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ...	30	1317 12 1	1125 3 11	2442 16 0	2027	34	99¾	99¾
670,000	18,611	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Blyth and Tyne	24	697 0 0	2114 0 0	2811 0 0	2179	74	38	38
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India.	Aug. 13	2537 2 6	1389 5 2	3926 7 8	4777	12	312	308
4,871,370	32,042	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	Bristol and Exeter...	Oct. 2	5732 10 4	3001 0 2	8733 10 6	8186	57	151¾	148¾
22,280,170	32,813	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	Caledonian	2	15317 0 0	28425 0 0	43742 0 0	42349	64	679½	677½
...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Detroit and Milwaukee	Sept. 8	.....	.....	6065 0 0	7723	32	189	189
1,000,000	17,460	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	Dublin and Drogheda	Oct. 2	1494 11 5	785 13 3	2280 4 8	2113	30	75	75
...	...	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	East Indian	Aug. 13	.....	.....	41864 0 0	38450	37	1131	1131
2,928,561	31,490	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	Furness	Sept. 25	1309 0 0	5094 0 0	6403 0 0	5563	69	93	93
7,139,308	28,557	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	Glasgow and South-Western ...	24	.....	.....	14321 0 0	13267	54	265	265½
...	...	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	24	.....	.....	32600 0 0	35700	23	1377	1377
29,715,079	89,836	0 5 0	0 10 0	...	Great Eastern	Oct. 2	22918 0 0	21694 0 0	44612 0 0	44381	59	748½	746
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Aug. 23	.....	.....	12 57 0 0	14951	10	1184	873¾
21,115,992	43,359	2 2 6	3 17 6	2 10 0	Great Northern	Oct. 2	.....	.....	47423 0 0	46615	97	487	487
3,059,526	11,904	...	...	...	Great North of Scotland... ..	Sept. 24	.....	.....	4113 0 0	3286	16	256¾	256¾
6,229,570	14,852	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	23	8543 0 0	4914 0 0	13457 0 0	13048	32	419¾	419¾
49,970,341	36,084	1 0 0	1 12 3	1 10 0	Great Western	Oct. 2	43041 0 0	44185 0 0	87226 0 0	85 39	63	1386	1383
...	...	2 10 0	1 10 0	2 15 0	Great Western of Canada ...	Sept. 24	.....	.....	17384 0 0	20729	51	349¾	349¾
22 466,419	55,476	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 10 0	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	Oct. 2	21228 0 0	29783 0 0	51011 0 0	47594	120	423	420½
58,485,490	39,544	2 15 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	London & North-Western, &c....	2	67760 0 0	78814 0 0	146574 0 0	138442	97	1504½	1445¾
17,747,540	48,096	...	0 10 0	...	London, Brighton & South Coast	1	23603 0 0	6820 0 0	30423 0 0	29528	82	368¾	369½
17 374 269	31,418	2 0 0	2 12 6	2 0 0	London and South-Western ..	2	.....	.....	352 0 0	31652	82	560¾	559¼
17,828,449	129,192	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover	Sept. 25	109 3 0 0	2438 0 0	13341 0 0	15436	98	136	135
798,677	17,748	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend...	25	1525 0 0	790 0 0	2315 0 0	2372	51	45	45
5,924,425	63,953	1 6 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	Oct. 2	6441 0 0	17191 0 0	23632 0 0	23604	90	249	251½
737,917	19,419	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Maryport and Carlisle	Sept. 18	482 0 0	1463 0 0	1945 0 0	1672	51	38	38
6,915,964	922,286	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 6	Metropolitan	Oct. 2	.....	.....	7710 0 0	7398	1028	7½	7½
4,265,370	1,312,421	...	...	...	District	2	.....	.....	1351 0 0	722	300	4½	3½
599,271	342,440	...	...	...	St John's Wood	2	.....	.....	356 0 0	349	203	1¾	1¾
35,849,088	43,453	2 17 6	3 5 0	3 2 6	Midland	2	.....	.....	81893 0 0	75034	99	826¼	789½
3,767,149	14,234	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 15 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	Sept. 30	2583 3 1	4180 14 9	6763 17 10	6536	25	260¼	260¼
1,441,463	32,761	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	Monmouthshire	24	483 0 0	2640 0 0	3123 0 0	2948	66	47¼	44
20,130,384	26,557	...	...	...	North British	Oct. 2	.....	.....	33158 0 0	31335	43	757½	757½
40,683,385	51,908	2 17 6	3 12 6	3 12 6	North-Eastern (Consols)	1	...	.....	94954 0 0	84111	74	1274¾	1274¾
5,276,076	281,340	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	North London	2	4007 0 0	1948 0 0	5955 0 0	6537	496	12	12
6,571,012	22,895	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	North Staffordshire	2	.....	.....	10027 0 0	9443	33	297	274
821,718	35,726	...	1 0 0	1 5 0	Rhymney	Sept. 24	.....	.....	1186 0 0	1177	52	22¾	22¾
30,185,411	58,339	1 5 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	South-Eastern	Oct. 1	27167 18 9	8910 3 7	36078 2 4	37018	104	346	346
3,083,277	27,771	0 16 3	1 13 9	1 0 0	South Devon	2	3892 0 0	1492 0 0	5384 0 0	4964	48	110½	110½
1,738,519	27,600	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	Sept. 24	.....	.....	7193 0 0	6581	114	63	63
1,452,448	13,767	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	Ulster...	25	1710 0 0	1614 0 0	3324 0 0	2960	31	105¼	105½
1,346,442	17,486	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	Waterford and Limerick	23	870 0 0	1027 0 0	1897 0 0	1794	25	77	77

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes—duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	31	9	32	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	9	33	0
Cocoa—duty 1d per lb				
W. I.—Trinidad..per cwt	54	0	120	0
Grenada	42	0	60	0
Guayaquil	45	0	54	0
Brazil—Para	45	0	53	0
Bahia	38	0	44	0
Coffee—duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine.....per cwt	76	0	110	0
ne ordinary to mid.	49	0	73	0
Mocha, ungarbled	80	0	90	0
good to fine	95	0	130	0
Ceylon, native, fine ord. and bold	48	6	55	0
good ordinary	47	0	47	6
plantation, good ord. to fine fine ordinary	53	0	58	0
low middling	59	0	61	0
middling to fine	62	0	84	0
Java, &c., low ordinary	30	0	38	0
ord. to good ord.	40	0	50	0
fine ordinary	71	0	64	0
Neilgherry and Tellicherry	57	0	80	0
Mysore, plantation	70	0	98	0
Mysore & Malabar, native	48	0	60	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to low middling	50	0	68	0
fine and fine fine ord.	49	0	55	0
good ordinary	46	6	48	6
ordinary	40	0	45	0
Costa Rica and Guatamela, gd. ord. to fine fine ord.	51	0	60	0
middling to fine	61	0	75	0
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c.	50	0	80	0
Drugs and Dyes—duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes...p cwt	82	6	190	0
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	3	2	6
Quercitron.....per cwt	6	6	0	0
Camphor, unrefined	71	0	74	0
Castol oil, good pale.p lb	0	4½	0	5
Saffron	45	0	47	0
COCHINEAL				
Teneriffe .....per lb	2	6	3	4
Mexican	2	7	2	10
LAC DYE—Good to fine	2	4	2	5
TURMERIC				
Bengal .....per cwt	18	0	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	0	0	0	0
Gambier	0	0	0	0
Dyewoods—duty free	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD ...per ton	70	0	85	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	6	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	10	10	11	10
Jamaica	4	2	4	5
RED SAUNDERS	7	15	8	0
SAPAN WOOD	12	0	15	0
Eggs—French 120	5s	0d	8s	0d
Fruit—CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras	31	0	38	0
Vostizza	33	0	45	0
Island	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0
Provincial	29	0	33	0
FIGS, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ...per cwt d p	40	0	80	0
PLUMS, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	80	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	0
RAISINS, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	38	0	50	0
Muscatel	70	0	140	0
Smyrna, red & Cheme	0	0	0	0
Sultana	35	0	50	0
ORANGES	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, Flat box	0	0	0	0
Do. 2nd quality	0	0	0	0
Valencia	0	0	0	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	25	0	28	0
Sicily .....per box	0	0	0	0
LEMONS				
Messina.....per case	0	0	0	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	0	0	0	0
Spanish nuts.....p br	31	0	32	0
Brazil nuts	38	0	40	0
Coker nuts.....per 100	19	0	21	0
Flax—duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K .....per ton	0	0	0	0
— W P P K	63	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	53	0	54	0
— 9-head	44	0	45	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	0	0	0	0
— native ditto	0	0	0	0
Hemp—duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	32	0	33	0
outshot	30	0	0	0
half-clean	29	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	35	0	0	0
Manilla	53	10	65	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0
China grass	0	0	0	0
Jute	13	0	21	10
rejections	15	0	16	0
cuttings	12	0	12	10
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0
ord. to fair	29	10	33	0
fibre	29	0	36	0
rope	29	0	30	10
Junk	30	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, pr lb	0	7	0	9½
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	5½	0	6½
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	8	0	9½
Brazil, dry	0	6	0	7½
Drysalted	0	6½	0	7½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	7	0	9½
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	8	0	9
West Coast hides	0	3½	0	5½
Cape, salted	0	3½	0	5½
Australian	0	4½	0	4½
New York	0	4½	1	1
East India	0	8	0	11
Kips, Russia	6	0	13	0
S. America Horse, p hide				
Indigo—duty free				
Bengal.....per lb	0	9	9	7
Oude	1	6	8	0
Madras	2	2	5	9
Kurpah	0	6	9	0
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Leather—per lb				
Crop hides...30 to 45 lbs	1	1	1	4
do 50 65	1	3	1	7
English Butts 16 24	1	2	1	10
do 28 36	1	6	2	4
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	2	1	8
do 28 50	1	1	1	8
Calf Skins.....28 35	1	10	2	7
do 40 60	1	8	2	6
do 80 100	1	2	2	0
Dressing Hides	1	1½	1	5
Shaved do	1	2	1	5
Horse Hides, English	1	0	1	4½
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	16	6
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	2	1	7½
do East India	0	8	1	10
Metals—COPPER pr ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c.	78	0	0	0
Bottoms	75	0	0	0
Old	63	0	0	0
Tough cake	68	0	0	0
Best select	70	0	72	0
IRON, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	5	7	10
Nail rods	7	15	8	0
Hoops	8	15	9	5
Sheets	9	0	10	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	4	0	4	10
Bars	6	10	7	0
Rails	7	5	7	10
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	12	2	15
Swedish	10	0	0	0
LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig	18	0	18	10
sheet	19	0	0	0
red lead	20	0	0	0
white do	26	0	0	0
patent shot	22	0	0	0
Spanish pig	17	10	0	0
STEEL, Swedish in kegs	14	0	14	10
in faggots	17	0	0	0
SPELTER, for per ton	17	10	0	0
TIN				
English blocks, p ton	127	0	128	0
bars in barrels	128	0	129	0
Refined	130	0	131	0
Banca	126	0	0	0
Straits	124	0	125	0
TIN PLATES, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	27	6	29	0
Coke, I C	23	6	24	6
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm .....per tun	81	0	82	0
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	36	10	37	0
Seal, pale	36	0	0	0
Cod	38	0	0	0
East India	29	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli	49	0	49	10
Sicily	47	10	0	0
Palm .....per ton	39	10	0	0
Cocoa-nut	38	0	43	10
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	46	0	46	10
Linseed	30	5	0	0
Do cakes (Eng.) p ton	11	15	12	10
Foreign	10	0	11	10
Rape, do	5	10	6	5
Petroleum—per tun				
Crude Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined .....per gal	1s5½d		1s6½d	
Provisions—Duty free				
Butter—Waterford pewt	112s	0d	120s	0d
Carlow	110	0	118	0
Cork, 4ths, new	102	0	104	0
Limerick	112	0	116	0
Friesland fresh	120	0	122	0
American new	0	0	0	0
Jersey	84	0	120	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	71	0	77	0
Hamburg	60	0	63	0
Hams—York	92	0	98	0
Irish	88	0	112	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	80	0	84	0
Cork and Belfast do.	78	0	82	0
Firkin and keg Irish	70	0	74	0
American & Canadian	60	0	0	0
Cask do do	64	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p.tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	56	0	68	0
Gouda	58	0	62	0
Canter	26	0	31	0
American	70	0	72	0
Rice—duty free				
Carolina ..... per cwt	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white	9	6	13	0
— cargo	8	0	10	0
Madras	9	3	10	3
Arracan, Rangoon, &c.	8	6	10	6
Java	13	0	16	0
Sago—duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl.....per cwt	16	0	21	0
Saltpetre—				
Bengal.....per cwt	25	0	30	0
Bombay and Madras	24	0	25	0
English, refined	31	0	31	6
NITRATE OF SODA	15	0	15	6

	s	d	s	d
Seeds—				
Caraway .....pr cwt	33	0	35	0
Canary .....per qr	49	0	50	0
Clover, red.....per cwt	52	0	84	0
white	70	0	80	0
Coriander	21	0	23	0
Linseed, foreign, per qr	54	0	60	0
English	60	0	62	0
Black Sea	57	6	0	0
Bombay	61	6	0	0
Mustard, br.....p bush	13	0	15	0
white	9	0	10	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs.	£33	0	35	0
Silk—duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah .....per lb	25	0	27	6
Cossimbuzar	19	0	26	0
Gonatea	18	0	27	0
Comercolly	17	6	25	6
China, Tsatlee	24	6	32	0
Taysaam	18	0	26	0
Canton	12	0	22	0
RAWS—White Novi	40	0	45	0
Fossombrone	38	0	40	0
Reyals	0	0	0	0
Milan	31	0	35	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	37	0	42	0
Do. 24-28	37	0	42	0
Milan & Bergam 18-20	34	0	40	0
Do. 22-24	34	0	40	0
Do. 24-28	34	0	40	0
Do. 28-32	34	0	40	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	35	0	41	0
Do. 24-28	35	0	41	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	40	0	45	0
PERSIANS	14	0	16	0
Spices—PEPPER, duty free				
Malabar, &c.....per lb	0	5½	0	6
Eastern	0	5	0	5½
White	0	6½	1	6
PIMENTO, duty free				
mid and good ...per lb	0	2	0	2½
CINNAMON, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	2	0	3	4
Malabar & Tellicherry	2	8	3	0
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty free.....per cwt	102	0	107	0
CLOVES, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen .....per lb	0	5	1	2
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	2½	0	3½
GINGER, duty free.				
E. India, com.....p cwt	25	6	26	0
Do Cochin & Calicut	32	0	100	0
African	26	0	27	0
MACE, duty free...per lb	2	9	3	6
NUTMEGS, duty free p lb	1	9	4	4
Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond, 15 to 25 O P	2	10	3	0
30 to 35 —	3	8	3	10
fine marks	4	0	4	6
Demerara, proof	2	1	2	2
Leeward Island —	1	9	1	10
East India —	1	6	1	7
Foreign —	1	8	1	9
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1869	5	2	5	3
1st brand 1868	6	4	6	5
1867	6	7	6	9
in hhds 1865	7	6	9	0
Geneva, common	2	4	2	6
Fine	3	0	3	2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12	3	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	2	0	0
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	0	14	0
Sugar—Per cwt—Duty paid				
British plantation— Duty.	s	d	s	d
grocery yellow	5/3	29	0	35	0
refining	4/,4/9&5/3	23	0	29	0
Foreign Muscovado, low to fine yel. grocery	5/3	29	0	34	0
lw to gd refi	4/,4/9&5/3	23	0	29	0
Mauritius, crystalised—					
Nos. 15 à 17	5/8	35	0	36	0
13 à 14	5/3	33	6	34	6
10 à 12	—	29	6	32	6
Syrups, lw to gd	4/9&5/3	25	6	30	0
lw to fine brown	4/&4/9	19	0	25	0
Bengal, Benares, low to fine white	5/3&5/8	32	6	37	6
Date, lw to fine yl	4/9&5/3	25	0	32	0
very low to fine brown	4/&4/9	16	6	21	6
Penang, superior yellow to good white	5/3&5/8	33	0	35	0
low to fine yellow	4/9&5/3	27	6	32	6
lw to fine brown	4/&4/9	16	0	27	0
Madras—					
crystalised whte	5/8	35	0	38	0
low to fine yellow.	5/3	28	6	34	6
Native, low brown to low yellow	4/&4/9	17	0	23	0
Jaggery	4/	16	6	19	0
Siam and China, low to good white	5/3&5/8	33	0	36	0
low to fine yellow and grey	4/9&5/3	26	6	32	6
brown	4/&4/9	16	0	26	0
Manilla, clayed, common to good	4/	21	0	21	6
Muscovado	4/	17	0	19	6
Java—					
low to good white	5/8	34	0	36	0
low to fine yellow and grey	5/3	29	0	33	6
Havana, white, above No. 18	—	0	0	0	0
florette, Nos. 15 à 18.	5/8	34	0	36	6
yellow, 12 à 14.	5/3	31	6	33	6
— 10 à 11.	—	28	6	30	6
brown 7 à 9	4/9	24	0	27	6
Bahia & Maroim, low grey to good white	5/3	28	6	33	0
low to fine brown	4/&4/9	18	0	27	0
Pernam, Paraiba, & Maceio, low to good white.	5/3	30	6	33	0
yellow	4/9&5/3	26	6	30	0
low to fine brown	4/&4/9	18	6	26	0
Beetroot	—	0	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
REFINED—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	39	6	43	0
Lumps, 45 lb	39	0	0	0
Wet crushed	32	0	34	0
Pieces	21	0	23	0
Bastard	23	0	27	0
Treacle	14	0	17	6
For export, free on board				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	49	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
14 lb do	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	37	0	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	35	0	0	0
Bastards	21	0	23	0
Treacle	14	0	17	6
Dutch, refined, f.o.b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	40	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	32	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	31	0	0	0
No. 2	29	9	0	0
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwerp				
4 and 3 Kilo loaves	37	0	38	0
Crushed, 1	31	0	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
Town Tallow.....per cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	43	0	43	3
Tar—Stockholm, pr brl	19	6	0	0
Archangel	18	6	0	0
Tea—duty 6d per lb				
Congou	0	5	2	3
Souchong	0	11½	1	4
Ning Yong and Oolong	0	10	1	4
Flowery Pekoe	0	10	3	6
Orange Pekoe	0	7	1	10
Foo Chow	1	1½	2	2
Caper, Canton	0	6	2	2
Foo Chow	1	2	2	0
Twankay, common	0	6	0	8
fair to good	0	0	0	0
fine to Hyson kind	0	11	1	0
Hyson, skin	0	9	0	11
Hyson	0	8	3	0
Young Hyson	0	7	2	8
Imperial	0	9	3	4
Gunpowder	0	7	3	6
Japan	0	11	1	2
Timber—Timber and Hewn Wood—Dantzic & Memel fir...per load	50		100	0
Riga fir	65	0	75	0
Swedish fir	47	0	58	0
Canada red pine	50	0	95	0
— yellowpine, large	80	0	100	0
— — small	60	0	70	0
N. Brnswk. & Can. Bd. pine	80	0	95	0
Quebec oak	115	0	125	0
Baltic oak	75	0	135	0
African oak	120	0	140	0
Indian teake	260	0	270	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	45	0	105	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared Wood				
Norway, Peterbsg stand	£10	0	12	0
Swedish	8	10	11	0
Russian	10	10	13	0
Finland	7	0	8	0
Canada 1st pine	16	0	17	10
— 2nd	11	10	12	10
American spruce	7	0	7	10
Dantzic deck, each	12s	0	25s	0
Staves				
Baltic, per mille	£170	0	200	0
Quebec, per standard do.	70	0	72	0
Tobacco—dy 3/plb&5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	6	0	9
— stript	0	7½	0	10½
Kentucky leaf	0	5	0	10
— stript	0	6½	0	10
Negrohead ...duty 4s 6d	1	1	2	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5pc	0	6½	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt				
American Spirits, wthcks	27	0	27	6
French do	26	6	0	0
Rough	0	0	0	0
Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lbs				
Fleeces S. Down hogs	£12	10	13	10
Half-bred hogs	14	10	15	10
Kent fleeces	13	10	14	0
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	10	0	11	0
Leicester do	13	0	13	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklck	16	0	16	10
Prime	14	10	15	0
Choice	13	0	14	0
Super	12	0	12	10
Combing—Wethr mat	14	10	15	10
Picklock	12	10	13	0
Common	11	0	11	10
Hog matching	16	0	16	10
Picklock matching	12	10	13	0
Super do	11	0	11	10
COLONIAL—	s	d	s	d
Sydney.-Fleece & lamb	0	10	1	10
Scoured, &c.	1	0	1	10
Unwashed	0	4	0	7½
Locks and pieces	0	5	1	0
Slipe and skins	0	7	1	2
P. Philip-Fleece & lamb	0	11	2	0
Scoured, &c.	1	0	1	9
Unwashed	0	5	0	10
Locks and pieces	0	8	1	3
Adelade-Fleece & lamb	0	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scoured, &c.	0	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unwashed	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locks and pieces	0	3	0	8
V.D.Ld.-Fleece & lamb	0	9	1	10
Scoured, &c.	0	10	1	7
Unwashed	0	5	0	[illegible]
Locks and pieces	0	7	[illegible]	1
Cape G. Hope—Fleece and lamb	0	9	1	1
Scoured &c.	0	10	1	6
Unwashed	0	4	0	0

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 40 weeks ending Oct. 1, 1870, showing the Stock on Oct. 1, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

** Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
British Plantation.	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	84659	98708	1493	870	81145	62934	21913	44174
Mauritius ...	6590	13917	685	1013	9583	11298	2711	4355
Bengal & Pg.	8279	3563	321	198	5040	3462	4469	5219
Madras	4561	3085	295	355	3471	5352	4281	6013
Total B. P.	104089	119273	2794	2436	99239	83046	33374	59761
Foreign.								
Siam, &c. ...	24464	15120	1197	2208	13776	19792	38968	28871
Cuba & Hav.	15628	10751	856	1202	9745	12338	10690	6825
Brazil.....	1148	708	235	171	1246	408	736	423
P. Rico, &c...	5696	7348	104	358	3407	5403	4356	4145
Beetroot ...	10751	15091	75	...	12031	16338	871	682
Total Frgn	57687	49018	2467	3939	40205	54304	55621	40946
Grand Total	161776	168291	5261	6375	139444	137350	88995	100707

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India..	8622	5480	1020	1563	5218	4384	4236	3431
Foreign	1527	838	288	83	1315	317	1016	1184
Total ...	10149	6318	1308	1646	6533	4701	5352	4615
MELADO...	5	97	...	28	11	65	1	11

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	2257695	2464965	865800	727560	1346185	1310040	1996155	2078955
East India...	235620	427105	143145	211860	28485	56520	90270	293670
Foreign	169065	108495	201015	137240	8820	7245	81675	116505
			Exported.					
Vatted	1246275	939510	957375	700605	110835	128735	223870	215730
Total ...	3908655	3940075	2167335	1777265	1494325	1502540	2391470	2704860

COCOA.

	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
B.Plantation	65047	64699	5385	2607	48223	45389	32237	35329
Foreign	29790	18465	17622	13591	4081	5731	22115	17551
Total ...	94837	83164	23007	16198	52301	51120	54352	52880

COFFEE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	981	3320	226	955	568	1820	395	1436
Ceylon	32158	31529	20317	21773	8638	8784	14317	14867
East India...	8348	5540	4610	2798	3053	2908	4651	4098
Mocha	275	295	90	81	147	158	149	214
Brazil.....	9715	4953	6443	5958	653	658	4711	1380
Other Forgn.	5100	6510	2627	2307	1419	1478	2467	4594
Total ...	56627	52147	34313	33872	14483	15266	26720	26589
RICE.....	58196	49106	...	...	47640	55482	43236	43407

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	684	630	...	...	737	648	602	740
Black	4604	2561	...	...	4430	2832	1426	321
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS..	1282	1070	...	...	1124	1417	1560	1365
CAS. LIG....	6142	5734	...	...	5370	3895	2467	5028
CINNAMON	28224	28786	...	...	18180	14915	13657	26696
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO...	27529	18806	...	...	10705	18571	44723	38920

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHNEAL	18060	17877	...	...	21001	17670	6162	9939
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE...	4289	5236	...	...	4721	3039	3095	6530
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	12965	23197	...	...	10874	15311	2712	12179
FUSTIC.....	2246	2066	...	...	1789	1483	1165	1708

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India...	14752	21922	...	...	12447	12687	12262	20992
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	12450	7565	...	...	12021	9207	2501	2171

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	8341	8120	...	...	7977	10929	4552	2017
Nitrate Soda	3792	2859	...	...	4465	2645	895	1034

COTTON

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. India, &c	203423	119115	...	...	295270	185199	33946	353[illegible]8
Liverpool, all kinds	2252187	2391057	392586	298056	1785840	1928440	442010	520830
Total ...	2455610	2510172	392586	298056	2081110	2111639	475956	556198

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

	Due Date.	Amount per Share. Already Paid.	Call. £	s	d	No. of Shares. £	Amount. £
Brazilian Street, £1 paid	31	... 1 ...	0	10	0	... 25,000	... 12,500
Great Northern, New Ordinary Stock, 1870	31	... dep. ...	20	0	0	... 410,000	... 82,000
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln, £6 Preference	11	... ½ ...	5	10	0	... 172,500	... 948,750
Total called in October							1,043,250

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 25 amounted, on 13,802 miles, to 904,807*l*, and for the corresponding week in 1869, on 13,657 miles, to 850,935*l*, showing an increase of 145 miles and of 53,872*l*. The gross receipts on 14 of the principal railways amounted, for the week, on 10,033 miles, to 752,760*l*, and for the corresponding week last year, on 9,923 miles, to 707,797*l*, showing an increase of 110 miles and of 44,963*l*. The total receipts for the week show an increase of 6,969*l*, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 18th of September.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.—The transactions in the share markets were limited, and the alterations recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railways, a rise of 1 in Atlantic and St Lawrence, ¼ in Buenos Ayres, Great Southern, and a further ¼ in Pennsylvania (General Mortgage); a fall of ½ in Recife and San Francisco, and ¼ each in Lemberg-Czernovitz and Lombardo-Venetian. In mines, Van were 2½ better.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.—The alterations recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railways, a rise of 1 each in Buffalo and Lake Huron (5½ per cent. bonds) and Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference bonds), ½ further in Pennsylvania (General Mortgage), and ¼ in Antwerp and Rotterdam; a relapse of 2 in Atlantic and St Lawrence, a fall of 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada (2nd preference bonds), and ½ in ditto (4th preference stock). In mines, an improvement of ¼ in Don Pedro, and ⅛ each in Chontales, Taquaril, and Yudanamutana of Australia; a decline of ¼ in Tan-yr-Allt. In banks, Albion and Bank of Otago were ½ better, Imperial Ottomon ⅛. In telegraphs, a rise of 1 in Anglo-American, ¼ each in British Australian, French Cable, and British Indian Extension, ⅛ each in Anglo-Mediterranean, ditto (New), British Indian Submarine, and Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta. In gas, Imperial (50*l* shares) were 1 better, Bombay and ditto (New) ⅛ each. In miscellaneous, a rise of ½ in Indiarubber Telegraph Works, and ¼ in Telegraph Construction; a fall of ½ in Australian Agricultural, and ⅛ in New Quebrada.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.—The changes recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railways, an advance of ½ each in Dunaburgh Witepsk and Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated), 1 in Baltimore and Ohio (scrip); a decline of ½ in Great Luxembourg, ¼ in San Paulo, and a relapse of 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference). In mines, a decline of ½ each in Assheton, Caegynon, Tankerville, and Tan-yr-Allt; ⅛ each in Penrhyn and Chontales, and ¼ in Pacific; an advance of 1 in East Lovell, and ⅛ in Port Phillip. In banks, a fall of ½ in Chartered of India, and ¼ in Central of London; Imperial Ottoman was a further ⅛ better. In telegraphs, a decline of 1 in Anglo-American, and ¼ in Mediterranean Extension; a rise of ¼ in Great Northern, and a further ⅛ in British Indian. In gas, an improvement of 1½ in South Metropolitan, and ½ in ditto (50*l* shares). In miscellaneous, an advance of 2 in Foreign and Colonial Government Trust, 1 each in North British and Mercantile, Royal Mail Steam, Union Steamship, and Viceroy of Egypt (7 per cent.) Loan, ½ in Van Diemen's Land, and ⅛ in London General Omnibus; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency were ⅛ lower. The Committee of the Stock Exchange ordered the Mortgage Loan of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt to be quoted in the official lists.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.—The alterations recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railways, an advance of ½ each in Buffalo and Lake Huron (5½ per cent.), Great Southern of India, Great Western of Canada (5 per cent.) Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated), and Illinois Central, 2½ in Philadelphia and Reading, ⅛ in South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, and ¼ in Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres; Panama (General Mortgage) were lower 1. In banks, a decline of ½ each in Anglo-Italian, Chartered of India, London Joint Stock, and Oriental Bank; a rise of 1 each in Union of Australia and British North American, and a furtner ⅛ in Imperial Ottoman. In telegraphs, a fall of ½ each in Anglo-Mediterranean, and ditto (New); Panama and South Pacific were better. In miscellaneous, an improvement of ½ each in Berlin Waterworks, Ceylon, and Rio de Janeiro Improvements, 1 in Egyptian (9 per cent.) Loan, and a fall of ⅛ in General Credit.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.—Owing to the existing absence of operations the market for foreign securities exhibited symptoms of dulness. Italian of 1861 and Egyptian of 1868 were at a reduction of ⅛; Turkish of 1865, ¼; and ditto of 1869, ⅛. Railway shares were not dealt in to any great extent, therefore no change of importance has taken place in values. Caledonian, 75¾ to 76; Great Eastern, 37½ to 37¾. In American securities, United States Five-Twenty bonds have declined ⅛; but Atlantic and Great Western Bischoffsheim certificates for Eight per Cent. Debentures were good at 34 to 35; while ditto for the Consolidated bonds were ½ better, at 27 to 28. Erie, 17⅞ to 18⅛; Illinois, 109 to 110; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 91⅜ to 91⅝; ditto 1865, 90⅜ to 90⅞; ditto 1867, 89⅜ to 89⅞; ditto Ten-Forty bonds, 85¾ to 86¼.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	83
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	76
Stock	100	100	Cambrian	17½
8448	20	20	Cornwall	2½
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	.....
33793	20	20	East London	3½
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	115
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	37¾
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	6¾
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	122½
			Do. A Stock	135
			Do. B Stock	127½
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	71
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	130½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	40¾
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	12¾
Stock	100	100	Do Metropolitan Ex, A	.....
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	128¾
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	85
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	45
Stock	100	40	Do. New	.....
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	66½
600 0	10	10	Do. Extension	10
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	23½
Stock	100	100	Midland	126½
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	96
Stock	100	100	North British	32½
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	14
Stock	100	100	North Eastern Consols	146
Stock	100	100	North London	115½
30000	10	6½	Do. 1868	7¾
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	59
Stock	100	100	North and S.-Western Junction	112½
2860	10	10	Do New 10l shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Rhymney	60
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	64
Stock	100	100	South Devon	47
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	72½
Stock	100	100	Do. Preferred	109
Stock	100	100	Do. Deferred	35½
15000	20	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	11½
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	165
23270	10	6	Do. C	.....
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	88
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do Scottish N.E., 4½ per cent.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do do Midland Stock	137
680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	.....
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	102
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Preference	117½
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds, Brad., & Hal. 6 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt West. Joint Rent Charge g 5pc	108
Stock	100	100	Do. Consolidated Guaranteed	105
456600	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½ p cnt	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6p ct	131½
Stock	100	100	Do Barnsley	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	134½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ pc (Blackburn Purchase)	101
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per ct do. (W. E. & C.P.)	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent 1859	.....
Stock	100	100	London Chatham and Dover	.....
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	111
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	140
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	.....
172500	6	6	Do. 6l	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 3½ per cent.	.....
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	132½
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	131
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent redeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent irredeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	89
Stock	100	100	North British	103
Stock	100	100	Do. E. & G. 4 per cent S. & D.	79
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2, 5 per cent	99
Stock	100	100	Do. Border Union 5½ per cent	104
Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	90
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Berwk., & N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Pref.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Stockn & Darln., A 5 p ct	111
Stock	100	100	Do. B and C 6 per cent	130½
Stock	100	100	Do. W. Hartlepool Harbour & R	50
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	21½
Stock	100	100	South Devon Rent Charge	101½
20000	10s	10s	Do. Annuities 10s	.....
4935	10s	10s	Do. Tavistock Annuities, 10s	.....
14512	10	10	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent.	8½
40000	1/6d	1/6d	Sth-East.—(Reading Ann. 1/6d)	22½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	95
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	95
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale, No. 1	155
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	.....

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company	London.
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	.....
2102	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. preference	.....
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	92
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	.....
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen Junc.	70
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	134
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican B, 6 p c prf	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. C, 7 per cent Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 1, 5 per cent. stock	102½
Stock	100	100	G. Western, W. Midland, Hereford	.....
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	109
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	222½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	36
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	61
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	.....
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	80
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	92
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	54½
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	North-Western A perp pref 5 p c	110
Stock	100	100	Notting. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal.	92
22800	25	25	Preston and Wyre	44
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Sleepreth	131½
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	133
23935	10	8	Do. do	13
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	.....
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	103
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent guaranteed	82
Stock	100	100	Do 5 per cent guaranteed	103
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	.....
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	.....
Stock	100	100	West Cornwall	63½
3200	20	20	West London, Class A	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	.....
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	89
Stock	100	100	Do A	109
Stock	100	100	Do 1867, redeemable	107
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	99
Stock	100	100	Great Western	103
Stock	100	100	Do New Issue	112
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	99
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton &c.	89
Stock	100	100	Do perpetual	99
Stock	100	100	London, Chat., & Dover Arbtra.	89
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	99
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	98
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	101
Stock	100	100	Midland	99
Stock	100	100	Do	101
Stock	100	100	Do	105
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	.....
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	98
Stock	100	100	Do	105
Stock	100	100	North London	103
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern perpetual	93
Stock	100	100	Do do 1867	112
Stock	100	45	Do do 1868	55
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire, &c.	102
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	77½
309900	100	100	Do 6 pr ct. Sterl. Mort. Bonds	91
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar. & C. India guar.	105
...	20	20	Do. Extension	20½
Stock	100	100	Do. debentures	104
Stock	100	100	Do. do	104
15000	10	10	Buffalo and Lake Huron, pref.	.....
...	100	100	Do do 5½ per cent. Bonds	80
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p cguar.	62½
Stock	100	100	Carnatic, Limited, guar. 5 pr ct.	103½
Stock	100	100	Demerara, 7 pr. ct. perpet. pref.	104
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	105
Stock	100	100	Do. debentures	101
Stock	100	100	East Indian	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p ct debentures, 1869-71	109½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870-71	109½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do., 1872	100
...	100	100	European & N. Amer. 6 p c bnds	71½
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	1.¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Equipment Mort. Bonds	95
270500	...	65	Do. 2nd	66
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	60½
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	40½
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	32
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	17½
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	106
32463	20	12	Do. do.	13
31829	20	6	Do. New	7
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent Deben. Stock	90
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	105½
Stock	100	100	Do guaranteed 4½ per cent	100
159700	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	15½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	99
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	105
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	95
10694	50	50	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	54
...	100	100	Do. 6 per cent. Bonds	104
...	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. Bonds	94
210000	...	100	N. Rail. of Canada, 6 pc. 1st pf Bds	92½
...	...	...	Do. 2nd	87¾
Stock	100	100	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 p c	104
Stock	100	100	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi, g 5 pc	103

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	11½
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	18½
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	2
37500	20	20	B. Ayres, G. Southern, g 7 p c Lim	25½
50000	20	20	Central Argentine, guar. 7 pr ct	20½
60000	16	16	Dunaburg & Witepsk, Lim. g. 5 p c	18½
75000	20	18	Dutch Rhenish	2½
25000	20	6	Do.	8
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	.....
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	11¾
110165	4	4	Do. Obligations	3½
119135	20	20	Do. do	17½
62500	20	20	Lemberg-Czernowitzg. g. 7p.c.L.	16½
60000	20	20	Mexican, Limited	2¾
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14f per ann	10
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	22
525000	16	16	Northern of France	.....
15000	10	10	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres g. 7 p c	9¾
6000	10	10	Do. Deferred	7
47500	20	20	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	5½
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	.....
800000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	.....
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	16
...	100	100	Do. Obligations	102
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	7
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	10
100000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	21
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	14½
156250	20	20	Do. Obligation	9½
134000	20	20	Southern of France	.....
49000	20	20	Turin and Savona	1½
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	10
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	10
800000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	.....
			BRITISH MINES.	
12000	5	5	Assheton, Limited	4½
12000	2	2	Caegynon, Limited	1
8000	...	9¾	Chiverton	1½
2900	...	33½	Clifford Amalgamated	.....
1024	...	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	85
12800	...	2½	Drakewalls	1½
512	...	26¾	East Bassett (Illogan)	8
6144	...	2¾	East Caradon	4½
6000	...	3¾	East Carn Brea	.....
6000	...	3¾	East Grenville	2½
1906	...	69s	East Lovell	32
486	...	72	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	.....
12500	4	4	Great Laxey, Limited	18
6000	...	1½	Great South Tolgus	.....
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	6½
6000	...	10½	Grenville	1½
1024	...	170s	Herod's-Foot	42½
6006	...	110s	Hingston Downs	¼
896	...	13½	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	5
9000	...	4½	Marke Valley	7
400	...	59½	New Seton	35
700	...	54¾	North Roskear	.....
5640	...	71s	North Wheal Crofty	1¾
15000	2	2	Penrhyn, Limited	2
...	...	2	Pen'alt Silver Lead	.....
12800	...	⅝	Prince of Wales	1
1120	...	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	37½
512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	255
6138	...	83s	South Condurrow	2¾
496	...	18½	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	27½
12,00	6	6	Tankerville, Limited	1¾
10000	3	3	Tan-yr-Allt, Limited	2½
6000	...	9	Tir Croft	36
12000	4½	4½	Van, Limited	60
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	.....
1024	...	23	West Caradon (Liskeard)	.....
8000	...	10	West Chiverton	34
400	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	120
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	70
512	...	20½	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	4
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	8½
896	...	58½	Wheal Seton	40
1040	...	11½	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	.....
			FOREIGN MINES.	
35000	2	2	Alamillos, Limited	1½
60000	1	1	Almada and Tirito Consolidated Silver Mining, Limited	1
50000	1	1	Anglo-Argentine, Limited	½
20000	2½	2½	Australian United Gold, Lim.	½
15000	10	7	Cape Copper	15½
25000	2	2	Capula Silver	1½
30000	5	5	Chontales Gold & Silver Mining, L	4
21000	5	5	Colorado Terrible Lode Mining, Limited	5
10000	20	16½	Copiapo	2½
76162	1	14s	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	3½
...	1	15s	Eclipse, Limited	½
25000	2	2	Fortuna	2½
50000	2	1½	Frontino and Bolivia Gold Lim.	3
20000	20	20	General Mining Association, L.	4
68000	1¼	23s	Kapunda	4
15000	3	3	Linares	3½
7927	5	3	Lusitanian	1
15000	7	7	Pacific, Limited	2
50000	4	4	Panulcillo Copper, Limited	2½
80000	3	2½	Pestarena Gold, Limited	1
10000	20	20	Tongibaud	16½
100000	5	1	Port Phillip	1
12000	50	45½	Royal Cobre Copper, Limited	.....
120000	1	1	Scottish Australian	1
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	23
12000	4	4	Sweetland Creek Gold, Limited	¾
100000	1	13s	Taquaril Gold Company, Lim.	2
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	2½
10000	10	6	Vancouver Coal	6½
80000	1	1	Worthing	.....
7500	1	1	Yorke Peninsula, Limited	.....
45000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S. Australia	1½

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Per Doz.	s d	s d	s d
3½-inch ivory handles	14	11 6	5
3½ do balance	15 6	12 6	5
4 do do	22 6	16 6	5 9
4-inch fine ivory handles	27	21	7 6
4 do extra large	30	22	8
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Do, with silvered blades	46	33	13 6
Nickel electro-silvered hndls.	23	19	7 6
Silver handles, of any pattern	84	54	21
Bone and Horn Handles—Knives and Forks per Dozen.			
White bone handles	13 6	11	3
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Blackhorn, rimmed shoulders	18	15 6	4 6
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Specialities for the coming season are now ready.

FOR LADIES.

Riding habits in various coloured tweed, melton, and superfine cloths, from £3 3s to £8 8s; pantaloons, 31s 6d; hats with lace falls, 21s; waterproof shawl costumes, 84s; waterproof tweed cloaks, from 21s.

The above can only be had at H. J. NICOLL'S addresses in London, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street, and 22 Cornhill; Manchester, 10 Mosley street; Liverpool, 50 Bold street; and Birmingham, 39 New street

USE ONLY THE

GLENFIELD

STARCH

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 8d. Umbilical ditto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 10d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each; postage, 6d.

WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228 Piccadilly, London.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—

Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers has long been known for its surprising effect in softening, improving, and preserving the Skin, and in rendering the Complexion clear and beautiful. It removes Tan, Sunburn, &c., and all disfigurements, produced by sudden changes in the weather; cures Pimples, Humours, and other Eruptions, and by persevering in its use the Skin becomes delicately soft, clear, and smooth. Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers possesses a delightful fragrance, and is an indispensable adjunct to the Toilet and Nursery. Sold in bottles—Price 2s 9d, by all Chemists and Perfumers.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

—The medical profession for thirty years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, 172 New Bond street, London, and of all other chemists throughout the world.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their office.

Threadneedle street, April, 18

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital, One Million.
Reserve fund, £115,000.
Offices—88 Cannon street, E.C.

This Bank conducts banking business of every description with the Australian Colonies upon current terms. Bills are sent for collection, and letters of credit granted upon the Bank's branches in Victoria and New South Wales.

WILLIAM MARTIN YOUNG, Secretary.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, 5,000,000 dols. Paid-up, 3,500,000 dols.
Court of Directors and Head Offices in Hongkong.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 32 Nicholas lane.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

Hongkong.	Hiogo.
Shanghai	Manila.
Foochow.	Singapore.
Ningpo.	Bombay.
Hankow.	Calcutta.
Yokohama.	Saigon.

The Bank grants Drafts upon and negotiates or collects Bills at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,

CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Capital, £4,050,000; paid-up, £2,025,000.)

Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alexandria; and Agencies at Lanarca (Cyprus), Paris, and London

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Alexandria, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrout, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea Opium, Grain, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury,

R. A. BRENAN. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.
Paid up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—James Blyth, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Walker, Esq.

George Arbuthnot, Esq.	Alexander Mackenzie Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.	Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Key, Esq.	W. Walkinshaw, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq.
BANKERS.
Bank of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point-de-Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route.

The undertake the agency of parties connected with India,-the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, the custody of the same the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, 1870

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London
BANKERS.
Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the National Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of England.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised

Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia. Drafts negotiated and collected. Money received on deposit for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained at the offices of the Bank, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

At a General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the Banking House, George street, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1870, the following report was presented:—

The Directors have much pleasure in placing before the shareholders the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank on the 30th June last.

		£	s	d
The net profits for the half-year, after deducting rebate on current bills, paying note tax, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, &c., &c., including the undivided balance from the previous half-year, amount to...		40,523	9	8
which the directors have decided to appropriate as follows:—				
To dividend for half-year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	£30,000 0 0			
To bonus of 5s per share...	4,000 0 0			
To undivided balance	6,523 9 8			
		40,523	9	8

During the half-year, branches have been opened at Cassino, on the Richmond River, and Kempsey, on the Macleay River; while those at Nashville and Newtown have been withdrawn.

It devolves upon the proprietors to elect, at this meeting, a Director in the place of John Brewster, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. He is the only shareholder who has given notice that he is a candidate.

The usual election of two Auditors will new be made.

The dividend and bonus are now payable.

R. JONES, Chairman.

DR. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.		£	s	d
To capital	£400,000 0 0			
Reserve	120,000 0 0			
		520,000	0	0
Notes in circulation.....		205,807	0	0
Bills in circulation		2,846	2	5
Deposits and other liabilities		1,322,059	12	3
Profit and loss account		46,882	1	1
		2,597,584	15	9

CR.	£	s	d
By coin and bullion in hand	397,996	0	1
New South Wales Government securities	85,761	15	0
Notes and bills of other banks.....	6,306	18	2
Bills discounted, and all debts due to the bank (including cash balances)	2,057,520	2	6
Bank premises, furniture, &c.	50,000	0	0
	2,597,584	15	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s	d
To rebate on current bills	6,368	11	5
Dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	30,000	0	0
Bonus of 5s per share.....	4,000	0	0
Balance of undivided profit carried to next half-year.....	6,523	9	8
	46,892	1	1
	£	s	d
By amount undivided from last half-year	5,374	16	10
Profit for half-year ending 30th June, 1870.....	41,517	4	3
	46,892	1	1

RESERVE FUND.	£	s	d
1870—June 30—By balance.....	120,000	0	

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

Sydney, 20th July, 1870.

I hereby certify that I have examined the securities, compared the balances, and counted the coin in the Commercial Bank, as on the 30th June last, and that I have found the same as specified in this balance sheet.

CHARLES SMITH, Auditor.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the Report and statements of account now read be approved of, adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.

That John Brewster, Esquire, be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

That Charles Smith and J. R. Street, Esquires, be elected Auditors of the Bank for the current year.

That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Chairman and Board of Directors for their successful and able management of the affairs of the Bank during the past six months.

[Extracted from the Minutes.]

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Established 1834. Incorporated 1848.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are issued by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches, viz.:—In New South Wales—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Burrangong, Carcoar, Casino, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulbourn, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Paramatta, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Tamworth, Wentworth, Wollongong, Yass. In Queensland—Brisbane, Dalby, Gayndah, Maryborough.

Drafts on the Australian colonies negotiated and collected. NATHANIEL CORK, Manager.

London office, 39 Lombard street.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £150,000.
Head office, Auckland.—Branches and Agencies at—

Arrow.	Lawrence.	Ross.
Blenheim.	Lyttelton.	Riverton.
Charleston.	Manuherikia	Shortland.
Christchurch.	Mount Ida.	Teviot.
Clutha-Ferry.	Napier.	Timaru.
Dunedin.	Nagaruawahia.	Tokomairire.
Grahamstown.	Nelson.	Waikouaiti.
Greenstone.	New Plymouth.	Waitahuna.
Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Wanganui.
Hokitika.	Palmerston.	Wellington.
Invercargill.	Picton.	West Port.
Kaiapoi.	Queenstown.	Wetherston.

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 50 Old Broad street, London, E.C., Aug., 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton court, Threadneedle street, London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital £900,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1870-71.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

John Allan, Esq.	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.	William Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.	Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England. | The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.

Bombay,	Rangoon,	Hong Kong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Shanghai,
Akyab,	Batavia.	Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody; and receive interest or dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money are received for not less than 12 months, bearing interest at five per cent per annum

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, 18 King William street, E.C.

Paid up capital, £434,656.

LONDON BOARD.

James Henderson, Esq.
James Macgregor Mackay, Esq.
Paul Frederick Morgan, Esq.
John Christie, Esq., Manager.

Banking business of all kinds connected with the colonies is transacted at the London office, where Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on all the chief towns in Australia and New Zealand, as well as on the head office and branches of the Bank, viz.:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (Head Office)	Grafton	Murrurundi
	Tenterfield	Hay
West Maitland	Mudgee	Deniliquin
Armidale	Singleton	Araluen
Braidwood	Yass	Forbes
Goulburn	Newcastle	Taree
Wagga Wagga	Muswellbrook	Grenfell
Bathurst		

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	Bowen	Mackay
Ipswich	Clermont	Townsville
Rockhampton	Maryborong	Toowoomba
Warwick	Gladstone	Gympie

JOHN CHRISTIE, Manager

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Established 1851.
Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up, £250,000; Uncalled, £750,000; Reserved Fund, £76,799.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.
Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq.	W. Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn.	T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P

BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

This Company was the first established in England for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estate in Canada.

The Company has been in successful operation since 1851.

The Directors are now issuing Debentures for three, four, or five years at 4½ per cent., and for six years and upwards at 5 per cent. interest, payable at Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.'s on 1st January and 1st July. Any information required can be obtained on application to F. FEARON, Secretary.

7 Great Winchester street buildings, London.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."
Pronounced by Connoisseurs,
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

And see the names,
LEA & PERRINS, on all bottles and labels.
Agents—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1870.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended August 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	134,284	92,794
Calves	20,741	22,456
Sheep and Lambs	548,440	459,881
Swine and Hogs	40,487	59,553
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	47,808	42,982
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	338,865	348,006
Peruvian	6,346	14,114
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal.tons	54,029	53,799
Brimstone ....cwts	672,427	631,433
Bristles ....lbs	960,840	1,052,051
Caoutchouc ....cwts	79,300	103,384
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	197,284	182,895
Watches	83,290	89,684
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ....cwts	4,217,061	6,090,703
Denmark	269,678	263,825
Prussia	3,271,194	2,265,191
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	37,290	21,536
Mecklenburg	422,591	435,311
Hanse Towns	456,136	272,160
France	231,077	20,798
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	755,034	42,327
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	1,636,839	267,397
Egypt	653,143	99,050
United States	6,515,807	8,083,365
Chili	462,496	355,827
British North America	910,393	1,392,874
Other countries	350,822	168,569
Total	20,189,561	19,778,933
Barley	5,275,516	5,007,142
Oats	3,696,081	7,237,513
Peas	519,632	1,451,440
Beans	1,199,850	998,384
Indian Corn, or Maize	10,055,674	10,007,761
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwts	351,803	540,461
France	938,769	606,916
United States	782,662	1,397,766
British North America	189,969	173,293
Other countries	724,280	499,467
Total	2,987,483	3,217,903

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Corn (*con.*)—Indian Corn Meal ....cwts	3,651	3,535
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	3,040,455	4,681,682
Brazil	464,740	398,878
Turkey	108,710	65,331
Egypt	879,549	842,879
British India	1,580,049	1,354,375
China	...	94
Other countries	330,351	173,456
Total	6,403,854	7,516,695
Cotton manufactures ....£	790,823	788,458
Cream of Tartar....cwts	30,517	34,266
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... tons	4,373	1,544
Cochineal....cwts	16,155	15,693
Indigo	62,646	60,459
Logwood ....tons	24,968	46,356
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	88,098	92,860
Garancine	15,516	25,326
Shumac ....tons	6,078	6,850
Gambier	10,006	11,734
Cutch	782	2,320
Valonia	15,526	17,930
Elephants' Teeth ....cwts	9,093	7,710
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	938,639	1,493,091
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	1,212,204	1,266,758
Glass ....cwts	359,441	360,109
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	1,648,883	1,571,237
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool....£	25,924	37,872
Guano ....tons	80,987	177,673
Gum shellac ....cwts	26,221	22,917
Gutta percha	7,555	13,800
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	278,108	157,438
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	246,793	220,914
Venetia	176,021	137,678
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	38,102	9,638
British India	13,821	12,848

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Hemp, &c. (*con.*)—Philippine Islands..cwts	62,315	74,237
Other countries	58,391	52,348
Total	595,443	507,663
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	1,745,170	1,885,236
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India	145,404	240,747
Other countries....cwts	44,776	66,025
Total	190,180	306,772
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	94,705	138,323
Brazil	62,711	82,845
Australia	22,946	12,203
Other countries	93,770	97,154
Total	274,132	330,525
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	5,728,822	6,883,429
Hops ....cwts	169,046	69,673
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	254,844	278,520
Boot fronts	16,140	67,692
Gloves	7,689,984	7,591,176
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	42,281	37,721
Copper regulus	21,864	29,405
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	370,826	350,220
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	39,206	37,467
Steel, unwrought	6,004	4,449
Iron & steel, wrought or manufactured cwts	150,325	150,896
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	35,009	32,949
Spelter or zinc	17,308	15,784
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwts	53,700	50,099
Silver ore....£	110,998	107,934
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America.tuns	10,986	14,313
Other countries	412	532
Total	11,398	14,845
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	7,747	11,061
Palm ....cwts	376,911	420,504
Cocoa-nut	156,594	127,905

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Oil (*con.*)—Olive .....tuns	20,141	15,121
Seed oil, of all kinds	12,100	7,546
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	60,552	34,579
Oil seed cakes..... .....tons	103,322	94,013
Paper for Printing or Writing.....cwts	110,531	102,432
Other kinds, except paper hangings.....	145,006	146,218
Total	255,537	248,650
Potash, Muriate of.....	126,753	151,715
Potatoes	1,319,439	685,018
Provisions—Butter	744,812	691,168
Cheese	407,308	511,869
Eggs.....No	331206240	327158520
Fish, cured or salted .....cwts	303,020	384,769
Lard	165,166	142,284
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	7,474	6,994
Pork	12,565	18,121
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	500,348	432,090
Beef.....	175,030	119,470
Pork	114,031	133,082
Meat, not otherwise described.....	40,739	57,054
Pyrites. . .....tons	209,012	289,676
Quicksilver ....lbs	1,435,972	2,576,565
Rags and other materials for making Paper —Linen and cotton rags..... .....tons	9,316	13,274
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	60,676	63,143
Other materials for making paper	845	2,768
Total	70,837	79,185
Rice not in the husk .....cwts	3,099,869	1,694,840
Rosin	459,274	439.998
Saltpetre	165,907	172,719
Cubic Nitre.....	553,791	715,146
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	83,664	94,543
Clover ....cwts	171,065	122,875

Articles.	Quantities Imported 1869	1870
Seeds (*con.*)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia, Northern ports.....qrs	200,955	246,478
Ports in the Black Sea	170,948	161,229
British India	225,521	104,540
Other countries	42,665	74,569
Total	640,089	568,816
Rape	74,060	187,950
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	249,348	326,196
British India	4,417	41,205
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	1,784,548	2,557,333
Other countries.....	434,621	763,790
Total	2,472,934	3,688,524
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	17,679	19,536
Thrown—From France .....lbs	139,454	111,415
China	...	...
Other countries	12,883	18,141
Total	152,337	129,556
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs —From Belgium ....lbs	363,308	415,579
France.....	1,380,721	1,602,770
Other countries	52,596	135,232
Total	1,796,625	2,153,581
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	689,352	864,618
Other countries	71,557	95,557
Total	760,909	960,175
Gauze or crape	...	240
Velvet or plush—From Belgium	86,217	72,469
Other countries	20,385	29,991
Total	106,602	102,460

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Plush for making hats.. .....lbs	40,099	45,074
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties ....pieces	37,498	71,047
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	1,884,467	1,617,562
Ginger.. ....cwts	25,299	22,161
Nutmegs .....lbs	323,808	284,649
Pepper	10,276,178	7,702,275
Pimento .....cwts	23,977	17,642
Tallow—From Russia	64,657	13,577
Australia...	139,273	317,943
South America	280,736	289,486
Other countries	120,411	183,270
Total.....	605,077	804,276
Tar ....lasts	4,283	3,941
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split...loads	1,093,687	1,129,403
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	29,610	36,771
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	664,115	732,385
Mahogany ... .tons	22,761	16,091
Turpentine, common... ....cwts	18,982	33,535
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe .....lbs	13,674,252	10,501,879
British Posessions in South Africa	19,900,942	17,663,102
British India.....	10,503,565	6,014,473
Australia	134772110	156802102
Other countries...	11,013,465	10,860,556
Total	189864334	201842112
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	1,671,817	2 066,343
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	14,974,064	13,339,872
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	1,430,366	1,772,605
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	29,462	33,394
Woollen and worsted yarn	6,571,403	6,867,493
Yeast, dried..... .....cwts	75,889	82,103

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1869	1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	1870
Cocoa ....lbs	11,026,385	8,838,705	4,394,659	4,529,282
Coffee—From Ceylon	54,672,868	55,106,630	11,058,909	11,918,997
Other British Possessions..... ..	19,297,102	15,526,449	5,575,349	5,343,933
Brazil	17,186,127	7,339,319	38,529	61,466
Central America....	9,753,847	12,061,273	2,227,447	2,350,725
Other countries	8,304,951	10,496,993	661,329	732,360
Total	109,214,895	100,530,664	19,561,563	20,407,481

Articles.	Imported. 1869	1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	1870
Fruit—Currants..... .....cwts	99,818	102,584	401,218	363,856
Raisins.....	27,996	49,245	132,595	89,047
Spirits—Rum ....proof gals	3,584,465	4,543,941	2,314,905	2,301,019
Brandy	2,753,827	4,159,294	2,052,108	2,186,435
Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed	1,286,127	1,302,753	684,144	524,798

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1869	Imported. 1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1870
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	641,267	1,207,052	632,578	1,160,574
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	99,696	260,607	73,508	204,339
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	230,470	314,520	380,766	252,303
British India	15,618	7,707	25,610	3,022
Mauritius	172,189	290,447	214,708	283,527
Cuba and Porto Rico	629,846	1,138,094	631,110	1,110,504
Brazil	4,839	2,005	9,167	1,277
Java and Philippine Islands.....	34,548	114,422	28,370	86,499
Other countries	259,979	680,859	287,988	733,521
Total	1,347,489	2,548,054	1,577,719	2,470,653
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	780,541	863,243	824,430	555,049
British India	56,038	21,623	66,889	30,330
Mauritius.....	54,273	77,560	67,571	75,375
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	622,636	1,100,713	629,782	1,020,731
Brazil	114,200	187,311	177,220	161,616
Java and Phillipine Islands	39,157	18,328	43,352	18,765
Other countries	253,406	243,648	272,292	238,362
Total	1,920,281	2,512,426	2,081,536	2,100,228
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	1,549,946	1,367,797	1,356,087	867,701
British India	108,654	69,792	133,326	150,975
Mauritius.....	81,055	95,737	92,844	106,526
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	624,115	906,896	554,060	772,639
Brazil	893,823	994,221	913,198	742,401
Java and Phillipine Islands	474,280	313,782	445,767	402,816
Sugar *(con.)*, 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwts	300,320	184,284	271,812	182,242
Total	4,032,193	3,932,509	3,767,094	3,225,300
Total of sugar, unrefined.....	7,399,659	9,253,596	7,499,857	8,000,520
Molasses.....	706,185	576,463	507,559	477,987
Tea .....lbs	73,246,248	88,400,316	74,621,775	77,562,971
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	2,042,818	1,653,642	12,483,537	13,062,020
Unstemmed	9,302,286	11,381,807	14,557,018	13,688,123
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,491,370	1,615,783	608,569	563,649
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	14,550	35,932	8,661	13,501
Of other British Possessions	19,698	27,510	6,327	19,429
Foreign—From Hamburg	355,589	423,342	263,332	281,939
Holland	365,535	397,743	335,644	356,967
France { Red	2,213,753	2,317,713	2,095,601	2,031,332
France { White	844,840	858,713	795,846	820,688
Portugal	2,194,067	2,142,194	1,810,453	1,787,083
Madeira	33,420	51,146	15,016	23,453
Spain { Red	924,899	800,355	526,820	528,579
Spain { White	4,539,213	4,331,433	3,678,429	3,583,639
Canaries	4,963	3,360	2,132	2,709
Italy—Naples and Sicily	320,948	342,661	308,744	333,771
Other countries.....	179,483	150,039	175,368	141,336
Total { Of wine	12,010,958	11,882,141	10,022,373	9,924,426
Total { Red	5,487,600	5,410,926	4,561,474	4,470,476
Total { White	6,523,358	6,471,215	5,460,899	5,453,950

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Articles.	1869	1870
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	860	1,280
Caoutchouc	23,762	34,182
Cheese.....	7,748	11,442
Cocoa.....lbs	3,449,217	2,741,467
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	59,033,891	59,663,755
Foreign	23,411,072	24,137,389
Total	82,444,963	83,801,144
Corn—Wheat ....qrs	31,587	676,794
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	6,793	218,850
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports...cwts	218,972	171,238
Prussia	99,788	72,938
Cotton, Raw *(con.)*—To Hanse Towns.cwts	308,282	210,787
Holland	354,755	239,737
Other countries	551,966	466,257
Total	1,533,763	1,160,957
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	175,261	212,320
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	15,067	12,430
Indigo.....	47,645	33,656
Shumac ....tons	172	143
Gambier.....	4,209	3,275
Cutch	1,194	1,110
Fruit—Currants.....	109,105	126,278
Raisins	47,869	57,301
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	6,970	5,237
Guano .....tons	1,605	2,546
Gum Shellac ....cwts	17,528	13,445
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp..... .....cwts	42,792	40,524
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	278,489	367,539
Hides, untanned, dry.....	119,966	139,722
Wet	43,945	48,854
Hops .....cwts	2,325	3,170
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	14,676	14,928
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght..cwt	126,964	223,041
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	13,784	13,820
Oil—Petroleum .....tuns	1,294	937

Articles.	1869	1870
Oil—*(con.)*—Palm ....cwts	182,972	169,655
Cocoa-nut	117,806	85,983
Olive ....tuns	1,718	925
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	10,519	12,465
Other kinds, except Hangings	24,440	9,385
Quicksilver .... lbs	1,515,012	1,845,274
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	2,533	2,850
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	1,307,499	1,429,966
Saltpetre....	18,123	34,569
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	20,996	9,369
Rape	56,221	91,103
Silk—Raw .... lbs	2,165,487	2,155,777
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	4,896	3,914
Thrown....lbs	22,089	22,666
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs—Silk or Satin....lbs	2,104	2,387
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	6,492	3,807
Ribbons of all kinds	4,692	1,831

Articles.	1869	1870
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	8,011	10,064
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	1,215,116	922,292
Pepper	7,969,354	5,164,916
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	998,587	746,656
Brandy	261,644	216,169
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet. or mixed	176,567	185,443
Mixed in Bond	815,685	855,280
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	125,842	165,635
Refined and Candy	18,219	17,191
Molasses....	27,391	29,667
Tallow....	40,688	21,355
Tea....lbs	23,927,499	22,896,229
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	3,998	3,032
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	199,124	301,812
Unstemmed	11,050,938	6,173,739
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,161,598	758,929
Wine—Red ....gals	480,455	462,611
White....	809,447	705,479

Articles.	1869	1870
Wine—*(con.)*—Mixed in bond	22,959	11,740
Total	1,312,861	1,179,830
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	6,497,713	5,530,424
Belgium	11,554,573	10,435,590
France....	40,366,722	47,535,596
United States	515,470	543,842
Other countries	4,529,773	3,826,009
Total	63,464,251	67,871,461
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	1,120	60,246
Belgium	946,693	1,651,986
France	345,015	1,177,132
United States....	3,566,054	1,937,226
Other countries	482,622	689,703
Total	5,341,504	5,516,293
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	68,805,755	73,387,754
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	19,274	...

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.. ....cwts	70,789	181,431	32,876	90,836
Prussia	149,510	145,665	50,966	49,799
Hanse Towns....	114,290	16,277	37,726	35,983
Holland	90,916	129,631	25,487	34,633
France....	103,745	129,123	39,279	49,447
United States....	1,023,654	1,184,385	428,534	465,150
Other countries....	737,504	582,009	291,567	223,919
Total	2,290,408	2,468,521	906,435	949,767
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) .... number	210,089	223,506	253,200	234,046
Gunpowder ....lbs	10,243,311	11,785,708	242,451	258,479
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	12,563	16,167	61,729	83,505
Beef and Pork ....barrels	6,557	13,863	15,118	35,384
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	14,115	16,997	69,497	88,153
British West Indies and Guiana	18,082	18,482	65,712	67,545
India	134,051	182,104	420,104	465,636
Australia....	75,687	63,503	318,798	261,433
Other countries....	104,232	106,614	432,624	460,381
Total	346,167	387,700	1,306,735	1,343,148
Books, printed ....cwts	37,439	33,371	418,828	394,580
Butter	32,910	35,086	174,182	182,698
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	3,005,375	2,106,197	111,850	73,182
Carriages—Railway ....No.	499	2,257	90,615	232,389

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	492	470	39,589	36,119
Cheese ....cwts	14,609	15,958	62,919	69,666
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	518,173	664,992	251,024	318,487
Sweden	194,798	249,598	91,056	115,298
Denmark....	466,090	465,684	199,581	202,541
Prussia	372,466	349,652	143,220	134,079
Hanse Towns	564,835	497,045	242,770	216,893
Holland	173,486	279,789	79,617	128,424
France....	1,333,053	1,626,114	579,367	714,224
Spain and Canaries	324,428	387,562	181,520	209,739
Italy—Sardinia	174,443	220,796	81,871	100,419
United States....	54,338	75,235	34,180	43,726
Brazil	125,697	148,496	73,345	85,090
British India	205,875	201,888	118,031	115,462
Other countries	2,414,230	2,547,065	1,230,932	1,280,113
Total	6,921,922	7,713,916	3,306,514	3,664,495
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	78,663	85,596	222,397	238,580
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.. ....lbs	1,411,781	1,670,245	130,552	152,938
Prussia	4,449,120	2,194,030	469,900	203,579
Hanover	...	372,060	...	37,250
Hanse Towns	20,848,065	16,134,144	2,090,848	1,528,200
Holland	24,664,691	25,379,929	2,288,969	2,328,417
France	1,153,099	1,647,090	146,080	183,446
Italy—Sardinia	2,719,830	1,769,062	160,826	104,210
Tuscany	2,690,080	2,326,742	149,652	132,255

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Cottn.Yn-(*con.*)--Italy--Ancona&Romagna.lbs	1,132,300	880,400	64,101	49,153
Naples and Sicily	6,995,850	3,804,490	451,746	240,288
Venetia	90,021	107,940	5,261	6,612
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,859,740	2,289,126	113,306	144,410
Turkey	7,864,285	9,845,490	501,405	634,492
China and Hong Kong	2,826,960	6,735,909	191,484	425,102
Japan	3,421,372	6,199,190	228,458	411,058
British India—Bombay	2,197,677	2,980,249	192,509	236,106
Madras	3,575,195	4,007,611	282,443	316,909
Bengal	8,706,863	11,922,449	729,574	896,482
The Straits Settlements	663,745	1,788,190	54,636	137,474
Ceylon	228,604	142,902	18,767	16,088
Other countries	15,679,941	16,958,422	1,242,240	1,334,430
Total	113,179,219	119,155,670	9,512,757	9,518,899
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured-To HanseTowns.yds	52,792,860	41,185,895	1,171,827	880,584
Holland	24,574,346	18,233,883	576,977	440,088
France	29,151,720	28,512,403	665,448	700,493
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	37,605,010	42,142,745	584,790	640,021
Italy—Sardinia	13,209,915	9,346,230	247,147	177,606
Tuscany	12,523,674	11,437,259	225,714	204,456
Naples and Sicily	29,102,377	18,420,758	561,288	341,178
Venetia	1,926,830	1,279,734	35,888	23,885
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	13,038,870	10,998,087	217,562	196,421
Turkey	115,846,092	135,685,322	2,181,705	2,460,757
Syria and Palestine	34,197,000	36,946,400	600,789	645,836
Egypt	207,243,661	243,107,489	2,919,852	3,533,074
West Coast of Africa	15,291,712	12,138,139	285,698	227,730
United States	80,887,616	80,056,205	1,915,875	1,916,057
Foreign West Indies	16,739,753	52,023,717	297,765	870,320
Mexico	12,356,694	15,188,615	215,583	248,677
New Granada	48,294,119	49,459,435	823,391	825,063
Brazil	136,728,162	97,398,315	2,434,589	1,751,189
Uruguay	9,681,937	7,856,450	192,714	153,206
Argentine Confederation	20,875,196	24,275,705	432,049	430,173
Chili	25,027,293	47,596,789	407,184	772,613
Peru	16,320,813	20,404,620	265,809	355,521
China and Hong Kong	202,015,674	225,510,500	3,731,530	3,669,073
Japan	11,684,157	18,190,704	227,223	323,918
Java	13,081,970	20,804,254	268,503	367,601
Philippine Islands	18,177,439	19,883,910	372,330	351,040
Gibraltar	12,885,948	12,672,694	239,309	229,532
Malta	7,116,890	9,731,235	106,948	136,285
British North America	23,748,578	33,852,349	495,597	703,019
West Indies	25,206,617	27,830,041	413,849	469,206
Possessions in South Africa	8,235,394	10,227,407	196,221	244,527
British India—Bombay	87,828,410	77,517,053	1,402,611	1,132,925
Madras	14,612,573	28,553,533	234,436	426,673
Bengal	324,104,625	401,492,754	4,478,789	5,565,856
The Straits Settlements	42,776,490	64,750,671	719,469	1,022,669
Ceylon	14,793,805	18,705,440	267,623	339,921
Australia	27,918,432	18,970,603	701,410	462,758

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries.yds	104,775,787	106,078,485	1,950,413	2,000,631
Total of all kinds	1,892,378,439	2,098,271,828	33,065,905	35,240,584
Total of White or Plain	1,252,557,595	1,448,706,951	19,942,586	22,233,992
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	639,820,844	649,564,877	13,123,319	13,006,592
Hosiery—Stockings.....doz. pairs	663,988	571,269	225,243	197,273
Thread for Sewing—To France .....lbs	146,899	89,677	28,446	15,228
United States	1,291,101	1,154,968	279,837	248,696
Other countries	2,956,431	3,133,690	425,056	474,903
Total	4,394,431	4,378,335	733,339	738,827
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	35,159,169	37,487,724
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns.....packages	6,331	5,973	44,002	42,057
France	2,980	2,753	21,160	20,725
United States	75,206	66,346	512,123	468,232
Brazil	13,648	15,465	65,155	66,293
British North America	13,205	13,546	79,434	82,875
India	9,689	11,264	63,610	68,528
Australia	12,961	8,631	99,545	60,440
Other Countries	58,287	63,405	305,113	334,241
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	192,307	187,383	1,190,142	1,143,391
Total of Earthenware	190,009	185,512	1,161,087	1,121,400
Total of Porcelain	2,298	1,871	29,055	21,991
Fish—Herrings .....brls	174,624	233,278	244,536	294,242
Glass—Flint .....cwts	72,221	70,366	190,009	187,540
Window	60,174	57,995	70,790	66,893
Common Bottles	486,927	413,912	242,027	206,163
Plate .....sq. feet	690,690	764,319	81,079	87,241
Hats of all kinds .....doz	228,611	240,943	351,748	362,518
Horses—To Hanse Towns .....number	577	429	54,475	27,460
France	797	1,209	31,769	47,642
Other countries	464	1,478	22,972	62,032
Total	1,838	3,116	109,216	137,134
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought .....cwts	56,792	63,914	490,992	535,317
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.pairs	2,197,683	1,431,001	530,165	340,150
Other countries	1,233,328	1,418,359	327,305	381,531
Total	3,431,011	2,849,360	857,470	721,681
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia ...lbs	98,259	85,413	26,864	24,559
Other countries	516,423	548,400	108,061	135,819
Total	614,682	633,813	134,925	160,378
Linen and Jute Yarn—Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns .....lbs	5,215,309	5,575,581	484,756	426,519
Holland	2,239,678	2,926,161	131,239	157,694
Belgium	1,466,825	1,445,865	122,620	116,747
France	2,234,375	3,822,519	148,217	197,068
Spain and Canaries	6,594,886	8,337,048	403,144	476,644

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Linen and Jute Yarn—(*con.*)—Gibraltar .. lbs	101,092	101,350	4,962	4,335
Other countries	3,969,751	4,713,808	238,351	252,088
Total	21,821,916	26,922,332	1,533,289	1,631,095
Jute yarn	5,760,228	7,578,133	89,635	115,893
Linen and Jute Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Russia ... yards	207,003	460,454	11,759	20,897
Prussia	923,760	1,153,102	37,635	47,540
Hanse Towns	6,890,423	5,224,526	260,009	195,273
Holland	657,015	624,218	22,279	20,319
France	3,047,800	4,644,345	126,634	191,872
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	755,090	768,389	20,585	20,417
Spain and Canaries	1,203,329	1,707,814	55,882	80,032
Italy—Sardinia	641,676	545,669	28,002	25,157
Tuscany	447,020	445,576	17,805	16,890
Naples and Sicily	1,551,237	1,169,222	62,080	50,065
United States	72,189,128	68,867,552	2,098,601	1,944,921
Cuba	4,153,650	15,501,570	135,996	518,753
St Thomas	1,413,850	3,657,813	34,400	86,645
Hayti	190,618	2,959,111	4,539	74,427
Brazil	8,399,676	4,321,408	210,612	140,080
Chili	1,896,600	1,584,084	45,118	42,498
Peru	1,490,723	1,679,424	36,419	43,554
British West Indies	3,293,603	3,578,546	77,278	83,800
India	1,546,546	2,110,491	61,947	75,257
Australia	6,422,414	4,530,927	212,761	147,733
Other countries	25,221,119	25,914,143	786,599	805,862
Total of Piece Goods	142,542,280	151,448,384	4,346,940	4,631,992
Total of White and Plain	131,388,686	135,020,630	3,854,995	3,989,684
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	3,393,868	7,467,643	119,144	248,905
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	4,928,394	5,308,156	201,088	207,065
Total of Damask and Diaper	867,608	946,943	56,279	52,090
Total of Sail Cloth	1,963,724	2,705,012	115,434	134,248
Thread—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	152,700	67,177	25,158	11,988
United States	839,699	781,723	98,794	91,049
Other countries	582,809	702,893	70,465	77,012
Total	1,575,208	1,551,793	194,417	180,049
Bags empty for merchandise ... doz	204,786	202,619	97,002	82,585
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	4,671,671	4,950,987
Jute Manufactures ... yards	33,078,452	32,486,450	496,033	476,602
Bags empty for merchandise ... doz	1,200,885	1,311,476	504,450	481,257
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia, tons	34,433	27,583	97,116	76,867
Holland	59,142	95,091	186,554	316,750
France	76,510	87,427	205,694	238,756
United States	89,704	75,061	268,283	234,914
Other countries	211,578	226,821	589,887	646,944
Total	471,367	511,983	1,347,534	1,514,231
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ... ton	4,850	4,599	43,263	42,884
Holland	5,524	7,389	47,971	62,451
France	4,450	4,144	32,590	29,239

Articles	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—(*con.*)—Italy—Sardinia	10,855	9,903	77,720	76,961
Naples and Sicily	9,862	10,045	69,201	71,586
Turkey	10,164	8,276	66,915	58,798
United States	38,253	29,374	306,774	237,567
British North America	28,152	27,025	188,310	200,519
India	33,543	22,766	238,929	181,385
Australia	11,825	8,952	93,621	77,401
Other countries	85,571	84,143	654,104	703,902
Total	243,049	216,616	1,819,398	1,742,693
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	159,049	163,700	1,380,115	1,438,368
Sweden	3,141	1,120	20,700	10,315
Prussia	8,914	37,526	86,565	343,431
Holland	9,563	14,412	68,744	113,127
France	3,526	248	48,835	6,388
Spain and Canaries	10,449	9,463	69,671	71,594
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	21,184	26,208	163,361	216,046
Egypt	6,025	1,566	44,605	11,208
United States	229,145	279,616	1,711,030	2,147,166
Cuba	884	3,167	6,559	25,134
Brazil	1,755	2,735	13,672	21,220
Peru	14,624	11,563	101,784	90,177
Chili	2,647	10,448	23,231	80,935
British North America	22,614	25,001	177,227	236,654
India	58,316	122,798	491,634	938,616
Australia	15,827	6,023	118,220	65,122
Other countries	52,525	42,639	415,198	364,881
Total	620,188	758,233	4,941,151	6,180,382
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	15,382	15,633	282,930	292,324
Iron Castings—To Russia	7,458	5,706	50,836	35,303
France	578	860	7,853	13,008
United States	1,441	519	10,978	5,998
Brazil	4,350	2,867	46,005	34,121
British India	8,487	7,887	70,762	52,027
Australia	8,401	6,215	82,893	60,083
Other countries	39,851	45,231	302,660	359,897
Total	70,566	69,285	571,987	560,437
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	5,478	5,740	60,975	62,427
Prussia	2,375	2,100	28,699	24,160
Hanse Towns	3,490	4,457	36,088	47,911
Holland	5,015	4,814	57,026	55,342
France	2,782	3,024	29,842	36,844
Spain and Canaries	3,167	3,082	30,925	30,256
United States	22,836	26,473	241,036	257,603
British North America	8,038	7,998	79,715	33,355
India	16,592	11,301	172,404	122,648
Australia	15,181	9,339	247,092	150,607
Other countries	43,654	40,563	504,764	497,010
Total	128,608	118,891	1,488,566	1,370,162

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	6,943	7,841	108,954	139,416
Prussia	3,219	2,557	63,577	43,716
Hanse Towns	3,139	3,216	55,955	56,942
Holland	2,912	2,280	73,498	51,876
France	2,306	2,570	52,006	56,930
Spain and Canaries	1,409	2,042	39,992	36,161
United States	5,312	4,646	87,033	83,284
British North America	5,934	7,366	93,284	117,822
Possessions in South Africa	461	1,519	10,977	16,747
India	9,669	13,867	174,052	304,474
Australia	10,198	6,970	208,442	147,212
Other countries	36,021	34,850	599,678	615,305
Total	87,523	88,724	1,567,448	1,669,885
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	67,765	76,355	268,926	351,804
Steel, unwrought—To France	1,950	2,112	67,979	75,520
United States	11,068	10,419	346,225	346,625
Other countries	8,697	10,382	262,439	302,902
Total	21,715	22,913	676,643	725,047
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	1,726,163	1,879,633	12,964,583	14,406,965
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ... cwts	25,088	43,612	105,925	173,221
Belgium	14,286	19,393	58,971	73,595
France	26 540	35,321	114,100	130,041
British India	44,651	19,947	166,220	71,742
Other countries	28,878	32,814	113,740	120,303
Total	139,443	151,087	558,956	568,902
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns ... cwts	13,667	11,926	49,059	40,975
Holland	10,550	11,657	40,539	40,208
France	14,417	28,896	51,594	103,026
Italy—Sardinia	13,958	18,361	49,487	64,898
Turkey	17,880	21,273	73,553	83,227
Egypt	13,086	22,620	53,809	92,518
United States	1,961	1,188	7,025	4,251
British India	155,424	142,154	574,018	495,746
Other countries	108,200	127,805	412,209	466,576
Total	349,143	385,880	1,311,293	1,391,425
Wrought, of other sorts	26,369	13,154	144,741	62,291
Brass of all sorts	35,559	38,540	162,213	163,809
Total of Copper and Brass	550,514	588,661	2,177,203	2,186,397
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ... tons	3,802	4,672	77,062	90,917

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—Lead—(con.)—To France ... tons	2,181	2,537	41,814	47,902
United States	3,179	6,723	64,139	131,342
China and Hong Kong	8,897	10,149	178,430	201,684
British India	3,005	2,651	63,358	54,635
Australia	1,971	1,621	43,432	32,531
Other countries	9,460	8,659	198,033	189,364
Total	32,495	37,012	666,208	748,375
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	7,383	7,129	178,109	176,553
Tin, unwrought—To Russia ... cwts	5,197	9,716	25,953	58,509
France	26,565	18,257	148,293	111,634
Turkey	3,083	2,881	18,711	16,775
Other countries	34,235	40,743	200,888	251,326
Total	69,080	71,597	393,845	438,244
Tin Plates—To France	22,283	24,961	25,577	26,802
United States	1,104,971	1,120,491	1,310,809	1,309,895
British North America	39,820	44,617	52,044	54,225
Australia	25,331	36,135	32,962	47,224
Other countries	202,470	223,879	245,138	271,944
Total	1,394,875	1,450,083	1,666,530	1,710,090
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	152,491	107,272	158,743	104,396
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ... gals	406,991	333,563	49,431	42,965
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	877,213	1,260,064	105,189	159,013
Holland	1,181,206	771,321	154,579	97,154
France	965,969	937,791	116,394	117,065
Italy—Sardinia	71,170	58,604	9,378	7,752
United States	60,355	47,591	8,103	6,344
Other countries	3,061,867	2,837,164	412,524	404,781
Total	6,624,771	6,246,098	855,598	835,074
Paper for Writing or Printing ... cwts	91,599	84,053	302,924	279,280
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	39,246	31,092	75,785	65,159
Total of Paper	130,845	115,145	378,709	344,439
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	11,927	15,178	175,172	239,711
Salt—To Russia ... tons	56,598	86,145	33,723	44,267
United States	118,930	95,430	63,914	45,794
British North America	83,302	98,784	33,988	37,853
India	144,110	139,164	73,234	60,197
Other countries	142,011	143,215	82,201	78,796
Total	544,951	562,738	287,060	266,907
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ... lbs	201,047	225,380	280,449	324,518
Belgium	14,170	43,708	22,159	70,514
France	195,100	137,677	273,984	212,208
Other countries	61,694	58,093	77,453	80,820
Total	471,011	464,858	654,045	638,060

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	32,123	28,384	28,495	21,793
Holland	30,232	52,172	34,490	52,855
France	100,002	51,427	66,708	34,408
Other countries	16,040	24,076	18,845	15,996
Total	178,397	156,059	148,538	125,052
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....yds	17,491	21,359	3,963	6,703
Egypt	434,073	375,545	97,031	78,869
United States	298,823	429,638	72,340	97,583
Australia	135,840	135,138	24,506	25,578
Other countries	364,949	440,973	72,153	92,599
Total	1,251,176	1,402,653	269,993	301,332
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....doz	2,995	7,424	4,076	12,110
Egypt	2,636	20,815	6,567	35,544
United States	1,901	3,070	1,825	2,902
Australia	379	125	611	320
Other countries	30,296	27,755	41,246	44,045
Total	38,207	59,189	54,325	94,921
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,469	9,014	1,464	10,628
Egypt	6,299	10,376	6,598	10,852
United States	6,128	9,075	7,651	12,811
Australia	12,073	5,747	13,452	7,364
Other countries	14,238	23,376	18,637	30,674
Total	40,207	57,588	47,802	72,329
Soap.....cwts	99,121	103,860	142,255	144,475
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	7,214	9,597	911	1,207
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	167,666	63,300	20,957	7,964
Turkey	57,909	81,718	6,888	9,998
United States	58,897	62,317	7,382	7,791
Australia.	308,463	200,124	38,863	24,983
Other countries	515,195	583,702	64,721	70,144
Total	1,115,344	1,000,758	139,722	122,087
Sugar, Refined .....cwts	202,746	310,233	367,900	540,559
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	1,411,074	599,688	121,299	44,332
Belgium	509,154	837,448	41,963	55,135
France	3,285,747	3,030,205	251,481	204,355
United States	2,221,311	1,032,803	141,794	41,879
Other countries	633,542	759,760	48,020	51,530
Total	8,060,828	6,259,904	604,557	397,231
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	1,309,984	1,161,540	183,617	156,372
Hanover	...	241,200	...	40,200
Hanse Towns	12,587,913	12,367,956	1,827,756	1,743,843
Holland	7,388,758	5,140,645	1,162,361	734,254
Belgium	548,627	870,693	87,328	127,848
France	2,714,300	2,385,588	492,212	345,532

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ..... lbs	822,276	1,484,731	122,875	199,180
Total	25,371,858	23,652,353	3,876,149	3,347,229
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres—To Hanse Towns..... yards	641,445	518,733	151,608	110,816
Holland	470,452	399,754	77,759	66,468
France	1,869,776	4,789,219	364,602	636,229
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	147,940	150,108	24,641	22,526
Italy—Sardinia	389,446	355,686	47,286	47,236
Naples and Sicily	382,385	221,121	49,609	36,520
United States	2,102,943	2,603,517	435,514	488,416
Brazil	1,427,843	1,197,458	130,633	117,476
Uruguay	275,101	155,070	29,801	21,695
Argentine Confederation	439,367	552,545	57,509	71,500
Chili	531,035	888,109	62,695	113,855
Peru	905,404	869,553	131,568	112,879
China and Hong Kong	1,598,343	1,501,874	194,961	176,484
British North America	1,504,419	2,226,852	209,336	302,487
India	1,577,167	1,419,360	208,008	167,100
Australia	1,464,126	795,224	249,250	149,441
Other countries	3,320,207	3,643,054	522,947	570,891
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	19,047,399	22,287,237	2,947,727	3,212,019
lbs	16,253,693	18,590,612		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	10,912,056	13,347,188	1,951,592	2,157,621
lbs	9,310,598	11,212,968		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... yards	8,135,343	8,940,049	996,135	1,054,398
lbs	6,943,095	7,377,644		
Flannels ..... yards	4,407,965	4,332,686	246,510	224,888
lbs	1,571,435	1,618,210		
Blankets ..... yards	3,740,043	2,733,424	373,626	250,929
lb	4,240,174	3,072,332		
Blanketing and Baizes ..... yards	749,135	591,671	61,457	43,305
lbs	527,866	404,468		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	105,366	103,380	17,341	17,520
Holland	144,091	142,887	24,027	22,163
France	677,350	434,601	104,966	61,650
Spain and Canaries	51,809	91,055	5,322	9,847
Italy—Sardinia	31,404	16,254	3,560	1,631
United States	3,922,301	3,811,893	620,000	596,693
Chili	196,172	211,140	30,175	31,068
British North America	337,643	533,028	42,976	63,753
Australia	410,001	319,763	48,105	42,286
Other countries	690,364	878,250	98,540	130,370
Total ..... yards	6,566,501	6,542,251	995,012	976,981
lbs	9,068,942	9,714,629		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	535,699	546,413	177,627	171,806
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	...	1,427,900	...	134,230

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
WorstedStuffs,&c.*(con.)*--ToHanseTowns	45,197,936	33,033,286	4,059,865	2,997,842
Holland	6,969,695	8,109,413	429,254	486,862
Belgium	5,453,109	4,820,064	427,436	382,162
France	11,386,201	13,800,643	876,343	1,087,019
Italy—Sardinia	2,134,719	2,899,250	85,815	108,286
Tuscany	1,046,902	1,214,369	39,899	45,605
Naples and Sicily	2,566,221	2,009,193	107,637	77,548
United States	52,881,549	47,987,911	2,051,094	1,890,047
China and Hong Kong	15,062,306	12,261,249	880,256	659,815
Japan	2,528,348	1,229,698	151,415	62,561
British North America	4,253,759	6,370,185	172,463	252,531
Possessions in South Africa	172,889	198,623	10,325	13,135

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con)*—India	1,201,748	1,682,613	73,075	108,840
Australia	8,052,480	4,419,361	364,122	224,090
Other countries	17,644,712	21,785,793	829,640	962,019
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings ... yds.	176,552,574	163,249,551	10,558,639	9,492,592
Waistcoatings ... lbs	58,843,021	52,494,005		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only ... yds.	26,121,363	23,688,653	1,707,904	1,562,938
only ... lbs	11,013,407	9,665,558		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings ... yds.	150,431,211	139,562,898	8,850,735	7,929,654
Waistcoatings ... lbs	47,829,614	42,828,447		
Hosiery, Stockings ... doz pairs	66,944	49,322	33,139	25,924

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	65,314	63,144
British North America	111,919	147,779
Possessions in South Africa	96,800	106,556
India	30,960	35,599
Australia	728,237	484,607
Other countries	507,241	464,881
Total	1,540,471	1,302,566
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	281,746	219,667
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	431,972	560,167
Hosiery	329,122	372,645
Counterpanes and Small Wares	373,588	378,228
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	387,703	380,754
	434,715	505,131
Fish	144,136	129,274
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	149,421	136,176
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	68,652	64,174
Egypt	139,238	134,807
United States	600,000	678,871
Cuba	5,644	14,291
Argentine Confederation	17,056	18,508
Channel Islands	138,111	147,534
British North America	488,977	648,288
West Indies	100,737	150,537
Possessions in South Africa	141,419	143,049
India	89,655	100,650

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery *(con.)*—		
Australia	759,792	533,735
Other countries	580,871	555,322
Total	3,130,152	3,189,766
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery--(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—		
To Russia	2,450	1,495
Hanse Towns	3,100	3,030
Holland	456	1,032
France	10,443	7,439
Spain and Canaries	2,252	3,726
United States	115,163	128,077
Cuba	166	1,298
Brazil	17,356	16,313
Argentine Confederation	5,012	7,823
British North America	13,080	20,497
Possessions in South Africa	7,912	8,508
India	18,611	22,642
Australia	52,661	40,639
Other countries	71,780	57,540
Total	320,442	320,059
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	76,014	70,310
Hanse Towns	9,332	11,718

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. *(con.)*—		
Holland	11,070	9,325
France	48,925	52,980
Spain and Canaries	6,808	10,562
United States	61,246	67,559
Cuba	681	652
Brazil	3,795	5,367
Argentine Confederation	2,930	2,212
British North America	13,902	18,257
Possessions in South Africa	2,089	2,801
India	47,239	69,217
Australia	32,264	25,827
Other countries	105,407	87,878
Total	421,702	434,665
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described—		
To Russia	37,617	62,985
Hanse Towns	199,865	181,345
Holland	69,565	77,074
France	72,496	70,745
Spain and Canaries	35,269	47,137
United States	333,792	276,449
Cuba	22,168	61,225
Brazil	130,097	127,914
Argentine Confederation	72,581	100,280
British North America	116,217	127,464
Possessions in South Africa	30,172	40,949
India	132,808	147,710
Australia	219,478	198,222

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	619,991	667,509
Total	2,092,116	2,187,008
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	2,834,260	2,941,732
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	12,976	11,693
British India	22,436	23,293
Australia	83,802	81,614
Other countries	90,734	76,284
Total	209,948	192,884
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	45,412	56,361
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	4,671,671	4,950,987
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	174,252	260,328
France	9,822	31,123
Spain and Canaries	14,927	26,528
Egypt	74,491	209,562
Brazil	19,864	36,437
British India	215,189	77,113
Australia	50,366	98,395
Other countries	569,600	670,168
Total	1,128,511	1,409,654

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	384,145	388,105
Hanse Towns	268,808	202,715
Holland	184,394	139,355
Belgium	120,551	95,207
France	209,587	239,458
Spain and Canaries	30,611	61,192
Egypt	34,662	62,270
British India	112,348	124,215
Australia	136,253	119,514
Other countries	646,536	779,303
Total	2,127,895	2,211,334
Painters' colours	444,819	437,569
Pickles and Sauces	265,470	291,164
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	321,358	295,930
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	8,036	10,452
France	42,165	47,961
United States	69,469	56,100
Other countries	94,198	95,650
Total	213,868	210,163

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	43,672	30,815
France	27,577	19,930
United States	74,440	104,165
Other countries	41,447	48,341
Total	187,136	203,251
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	773,124	881,996
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	29,482	30,566
Australia	61,131	53,555
Other countries	220,633	227,231
Total	311,246	311,352
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	807,245	1,941,748
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	113,370	127,141
Small Wares	98,726	50,087
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	15,605,833	14,575,672
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	119,887,579	124.437,209
Unenumerated Articles	6,454,232	7,106,159
All Articles	126,341,811	131,543,368

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	2,373,955	1,340,579
Sheep	786,372	650,486
Lambs	22,126	20,586
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	1,387,360	1,334,883
Other British Possessions	407,295	376,475
Brazil	266,458	130,314
Central America	177,077	204,489
Other countries	184,991	216,405
Total	2,423,181	2,262,566
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	1,920,648	2,380,412
Denmark	121,559	105,927
Prussia	1,521,479	980,505
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	14,858	5,333
Mecklenburg	217,599	164,842
Hanse Towns	202,672	124,731
France	95,442	9,506
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	340,218	19,304
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	588,112	132,860
Egypt	214,346	40,702
United States	2,805,871	3,767,222
Chili	195,473	165,097

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	232,236	530,487
Other countries	134,096	51,114
Total	8 604,609	8,478,042
Barley	2,156,011	1,765,022
Oats	1,421,789	2,250,111
Peas	202,447	477,775
Beans	470,942	377,026
Indian corn or maize	2,873,297	2,722,873
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	213,651	349,406
France	624,567	410,807
United States	349,946	814,028
British North America	72,097	77,381
Other countries	412,624	265,556
Total	1,672,885	1,917,178
Cotton, raw—From United States	17,095,660	22,915,459
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	2,453,109	1,845,647
Turkey	492,750	329,735

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	4,569,767	4,354,594
British India	5,707,736	4,356,433
China	...	395
Other countries	752,763	623,726
Total	31,071,785	34,425,989
Cotton manufactures not made up	716,018	705,625
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	972,431	1,778,602
Holland	308,400	406,947
Belgium	399,911	387,328
Other countries	357,128	536,795
Total	2,037,870	3,109,672
Fruit—Currants	79,947	93,801
Lemons and oranges	635,615	422,541
Raisins	25,763	60,594
Guano	716,552	1,763,251
Hats or bonnets of straw	607,651	189,669
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	255,648	187,660

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	342,565	240,459
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	73,632	16,447
British India	8,013	14,291
Philippine Islands	139,128	202,406
Other countries	103,405	71,695
Total	922,391	732,958
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	1,393,745	1,780,378
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	503,494	897,811
Other countries	120,128	223,028
Total	623,622	1,120,839
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	175,370	225,944
Brazil	134,023	171,925
Australia	43,077	24,479
Other countries	173,374	200,014
Total	525,844	622,364
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	347,278	382,683
Hops	339,344	272,259
Indigo	2,339,824	2,075,787
Leather manufactures—Gloves	745,428	734,164
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	11,199	40,312
Cuba	52,842	9,649
Chili	61,037	46,224
Australia	91,180	75,342
Other countries	217,949	215,989
Total	434,207	387,516
Copper regulus—From Chili	506,669	686,962
Other countries	50,953	93,562
Total	557,622	780,524
Iron in bars, unwrought	258,262	246,310
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	211,880	212,517
Lead, pig and sheet	548,939	508,929
Spelter	330,374	252,730
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	263,819	298,177
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	165,906	246,050
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	7,164	3,354
Total	173,070	249,404
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	382,730	435,793
Palm	634,907	697,690
Olive	898,588	721,437
Oil seed cakes	761,473	702,145
Paper for printing or writing	262,019	226,882
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	142,245	126,813

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	3,512,935	3,424,517
Cheese	922,175	1,137,558
Eggs	701,982	689,983
Fish, cured or salted	193,657	286,335
Lard	535,992	435,782
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	20,185	19,510
Pork	37,102	54,041
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	1,469,600	1,226,428
Beef	295,724	218,021
Pork	304,885	355,236
Meat not otherwise described	107,619	155,413
Rags and other materials for making paper	465,278	634,673
Rice, not in the husk	1,461,528	739,165
Saltpetre	148,295	187,536
Cubic nitre	386,112	523,804
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	294,432	356,273
Russia, Southern ports	349,046	381,660
British India	627,245	292,046
Other countries	100,611	153,044
Total	1,371,334	1,183,023
Silk, raw—From China	292,657	391,917
British India	5,963	39,913
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	1,880,024	2,691,415
Other countries	659,324	1,060,163
Total	2,837,968	4,183,408
Thrown—From France	306,360	226,516
China	...	...
Other countries	28,828	28,315
Total	335,188	254,831
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	822,373	1,051,479
France	3,179,355	3,568,290
Other countries	123,224	124,548
Total	4,124,952	4,744,317
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	1,385,967	1,672,204
Other countries	135,994	160,552
Total	1,521,961	1,832,756
Gauze and Crape	...	660
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	151,933	120,711
Other countries	36,127	21,769
Total	188,060	142,480

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	53,668	60,268
Spirits—Rum	340,848	457,656
Brandy	820,237	1,058,127
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	89,557	67,283
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	883,995	1,698,316
Sugar, unrefined—First class	125,487	364,869
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	273,899	337,749
British India	16,637	7,344
Mauritius	239,995	399,171
Cuba and Porto Rico	670,092	1,108,548
Brazil	5,969	2,091
Java and Philippine Islands	7,755	160,210
Other countries	309,280	828,293
Total	1,523,627	2,843,406
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	743,197	720,538
British India	47,321	20,819
Mauritius	65,047	90,443
Cuba and Porto Rico	508,636	1,013,947
Brazil	126,530	214,600
Java and Philippine Islands	41,948	20,426
Other countries	275,308	255,533
Total	1,807,987	2,336,306
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	1,565,583	1,259,695
British India	95,075	54,150
Mauritius	93,481	83,020
Cuba and Porto Rico	503,103	826,013
Brazil	828,800	938,223
Java and Philippine Islands	479,918	260,636
Other countries	284,942	178,891
Total	3,850,902	3,600,628
Total of sugar, unrefined	7,308,003	9,145,209
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	106,810	57,183
Cuba and Porto Rico	248,390	135,727
Other countries	53,827	34,734
Total	404,027	227,644
Tallow—From Russia	104,856	24,521
Australia	246,823	583,640
South America	548,118	558,895
Other countries	220,880	351,722
Total	1,120,677	1,518,778
Tea	4,904,777	5,263,836

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	271,485	165,981
Sweden and Norway	998,526	970,000
British North America	362,292	467,528
Other countries	103,099	108,077
Total	1,735,402	1,711,586
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn)—From Sweden and Norway	305,084	347,231
Prussia	296,794	314,866
British North America	178,313	304,636
Other countries	417,476	545,255
Total	1,197,667	1,511,988

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	48,591	52,274
Unstemmed	298,627	462,755
Manufactured, and cigars	215,118	243,141
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	1,536	3,971
From other British Possessions	3,719	5,052
Foreign—From Hamburg	30,985	35,246
Holland	158,517	146,985
France	1,059,261	930,862
Portugal	548,208	507,635
Madeira	12,455	25,027
Spain	1,521,479	1,233,244
Canaries	1,223	839
Italy—Naples and Sicily	50,651	46,893
Other countries	14,445	10,307
Total of wine	3,402,479	2,946,061

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Red	1,347,074	1,178,743
White	2,055,405	1,767,318
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	575,955	472,459
British Possessions in South Africa	1,056,841	1,038,783
British India	272,907	149,302
Australia	7,608,647	9,277,331
Other countries	283,827	297,621
Total	9,798,177	11,235,496
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	175,406	220,017
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	127,689	135,871
Woollen manufactures not made up	1,149,574	1,386,155
Woollen and worsted yarn	1,010,009	999,589
Total real value of enumerated articles	128,023,486	139,433,302

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Countries.	Gold.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	3,285	33,189	...	49,234
Hanse Towns	25,025	20,533	14,964	175,922
Holland	257	71,811	18,584	712,124
Belgium	1,674	17,104	...	587,312
France	534,661	225,438	2,685,123	3,346,244
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	2,458	300	29,982	123,079
Spain and Canaries	4,994	3,193	...	1,001
Gibraltar	35,538	25,094	...	4,867
Malta	99,119	106,423	90,421	103,574
Turkey	3,294	27,011	888	...
Egypt	25,474	275,549	810,182	331,269
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	74,960	63,788	11,657	14,235
British Poss. in South Africa	1,928	439	19,956	117,824
China (including Hong Kong)	780	...	...	...
Australia	5,151,549	4,331,624	20,165	20,092
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	65,150	209,546	150,104	92,052
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,380,319	974,633	203,264	518,182
Brazil	572,686	139,639	432,231	74,397
United States of America	1,456,491	5,255,737	609,124	69,942
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	41,696	350,519	82,058	35,131
Total of Gold	9,481,338	12131570	5,178,703	6,376,481

Countries.	Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	390,183	511	22,449	335,368
Holland	507,676	4,232	1,415	1,079,889
Belgium	48,595	6,438	304,534	818,471
France	1,504,741	1,138,656	2,696,735	469,697
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	50,950	36,822	...	...
Spain and Canaries	198	6,648	...	283,351
Gibraltar	33,972	21,997	74	1,008
Malta	1,293	999	4,336	...
Turkey	...	321	...	...
Egypt	8,169	16,103	1,996,112	1,823,520
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	458	919	17,790	15,520
British Poss. in South Africa	5,482	3,732	...	...
China (including Hong Kong)	486	42,870	665,259	134,681
Australia	1,393	6,430	9,115	20,588
British Columbia	1,264	...	..	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	3,082	490,434	...	27,515
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,736,475	2,507,127	246,325	73,095
Brazil	97,047	23,391	5	...
United States of America	729,621	1,505,630	...	21,634
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	16,693	12,626	140,541	120,175
Total of Silver	5,137,778	5,825,886	6,104,690	5,224,512

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	3,285	33,189	...	49,234
Hanse Towns	415,208	21,044	37,413	511,290
Holland	507,933	76,043	19,999	1,792,013
Belgium	50,269	23,542	304,534	1,405,783
France	2,039,402	1,364,094	5,381,858	3,815,941
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	53,408	37,122	29,982	123,079
Spain and Canaries	5,192	9,841	...	284,352
Gibraltar	69,510	47,091	74	5,875
Malta	100,412	107,422	94,757	103,574
Turkey	3,294	27,332	888	...
Egypt	33,643	291,652	2,806,294	2,154,789
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	75,418	64,707	29,447	29,755
British Poss. in South Africa	7,410	4,171	19,956	117,824
China (including Hong Kong)	1,266	42,870	665,259	134,681
Australia	5,152,942	4,338,054	29,280	40,680
British Columbia	1,264	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	68,232	699,980	150,104	119,567
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	3,116,794	3,481,760	449,589	591,277
Brazil	669,733	163,030	432,236	74,397
United States of America	2,186,112	6,761,367	609,124	91,576
Danish West Indies	...	..	...	...
Other countries	58,389	363,145	222,599	155,306
Total of Gold and Silver	14619116	17957456	11283393	11600993

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